"THE DEAD ALIVE"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO 216 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Antung Hsein, Changchun, Darien (Dalne), Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.), Liaoyang, Calcutta, London, Lyons, Fongtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Singapore, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Sydney (Australia), Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtau, Tsinanfu, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Hakata, Hankau, Hiroshima, Honolulu, Kobe, Kyoto, London, Moji, Nagoya, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Yokohama, etc.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Basrah.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Delhi, Amritsar, Rangoon, Tavoy, Colombo, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Kwala Lumpor, Ipoh, Klang, Serenbam, Taiping, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe
JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.
Manila, Bangkok.
Batavia, Sourabaya, Medan, Saigon, Haiphong, Cebu, Hoilo, Puket
NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1 000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £21,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £900,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah (Calcutta), Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bahru (Kelantan), Kwala Lumpor, Madras, Mauritius, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kwala Lumpor, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Do. Hongkew, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taipeh, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yiolo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 11,37,432 8 0
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. G. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
OF
LAHORE, SIMLA, RAWALPINDI & MUREE
WILL OPEN SHORTLY
In the premises next to National Bank of India,
Opposite Currency Office, Fort,
BOMBAY.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS.
We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.
Brands. Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test) .. Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° („ „) .. „ 7-2-0 „ „
The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop.
Buyers will be given delivery free of charge.
EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.
We hold large stock of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.
Intending buyers should communicate with
AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)
Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.
OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.
Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
NANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.
No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.
Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families, Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.
All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.
Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.
A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 2 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Rs. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday. Rs.
Local — —	30	5 per annum.
Up-country —	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 9615

STAMPS—India, Native States, 75, 100, 150, 200, Rs. 4, 6, 12, 25, Chinaware, Embroideries, Manuscript Shahnama, B. PONCHAJI, Medow Street. 9607

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free 9614

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2, Model Rs. 295. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9601.

SELECTED FRESH AND DRY FRUITS —Supplying Lovely Peaches, Long Grapes, Apples, Pears, 8 lbs. net Rs. 8. Dried Apricots, Sultana, Raisins, Pistacio, 2 lbs. each Rs. 10. All charges paid. S. D. HAKIM & Co. Gardens Proprietors Quetta. 9728

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Practical Course of Commerce for Practical Appointments. 80, Esplanade Road. 9715

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUJERATI HINDU MATRIC or UNDERGRADUATE for the G. T. High and A. V. School. Starting salary Rs. 25 p. m. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, G. T. High and A. V. School, 9717

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with knowledge of type work, good handwriting, only experienced must apply to Box No. 166, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9716

WANTED—MALE and FEMALE local CANVASSERS for Dr. Cooper's Ratol and Chiretta Tablets. Pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 with commission. For further details apply to or see personally K. S. MALI & Co., 484, D'Monte Street, Bandra. 9706

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Engineering to look after and manage large landed Estates in and outside Bombay. Thorough knowledge and experience of values of land quite essential. Handsome salary to a really competent and qualified man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9713

WANTED—A competent and experienced BLEACHER and DYER. Salary according to qualifications. A B.Sc. with knowledge of Chemistry will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9689

WANTED

WANTED—A really good new or second-hand four-seated CAR, British or any reliable Continental make in first rate order. Must be torpedo body. State full and minute particulars and lowest price. Apply to "N," 52, Circular Road, Lucknow. 9712

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9552

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A second-hand STEAM ROAD ROLLER, 8 tons, in good order. Apply to Messrs. TEJOO KALA and Co., New Nagpada, Bombay. 9708

FOR SALE.—TUM-TUM to seat 2 to 4 persons made by Simpson and Co., Madras, in good order, with leather hood, Monsoon Sheets and Lamps. Can be inspected at Julius Gove's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 9688

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. COLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE—4 by 4 by 10 SQUARE WROUGHT IRON TANKS, 14 N. H. P. semi-portable engine 10 by 4½ by 10 lbs. pressure, Cornish boiler, 3 bolts calendar by Land Bridge Co., Wrought-iron Chimnies and compound engines to work. 20, 24, 32, 40 and 50 gins. Apply ENGINEER & Co., Pydhoni, Tram junction, Bombay, No. 3. 9714

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM FORE SHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—FLATS in the Laxmikant and Sectakant Mansions, Hughes Road, Choupaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 9718

TO LET—One HANDSOME BUNGALOW, "SEA-VIEW," with Electric Lights, at Warden Road, opposite Battery. Apply to Mr. MATHURADAS MUNJE, Jariwalla Mansion, Hughes Road, Bombay. 9537

TO LET.—With regard to the advertisement asikng for offers for the leasing of the premises now in our occupation in Esplanade Road, we beg to intimate that according to the Deed of Trust sanctioned recently by the High Court of Bombay, the publication of an advertisement inviting offers after the expiration of every lease, which is limited to seven years only, becomes an imperative necessity. This decision of the High Court, therefore, gives neither the Trustees nor ourselves any opportunity for private negotiation. We deem it necessary to explain this to prevent erroneous impressions arising. MARKS & CO., LTD., Bombay. 9699

PUBLIC NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal, Coke and other fuel at Parel and Bandra Running Engine Sheds and at the Parel Workshops and Colaba stations and also for Filling tenders of the Locomotive Engines with coal at the Parel and Bandra Running Sheds are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 noon (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 17th September, 1917.

Forms of tender can be had on application to the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Parel, on payment of annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

Church Gate Street.
5th September, 1917. 9686

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTURY TRANSPORT CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE STATUTORY MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on the 19th September, 1917, (WEDNESDAY) at 6 p.m., (Standard Time), in the registered office of the Company situated in the Ekadashi Building, off the Sandhurst Road, near West End Cinema, Bombay, to receive and adopt the Statutory Report of the Directors and to appoint Directors and Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KILABHAI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1917. 9722

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT to the BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST on a salary of Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from applicant's present and recent employers and must reach the CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST before 1st NOVEMBER, 1917.

The selected candidate will have to take up his appointment on 22nd JANUARY, 1918. 9624.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the Construction of Houses for four Officers on Plot No. 2/7239, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

1. Drawings of the work (if any).
2. Specifications of the work.
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the works.
4. Conditions of contract.

The contract documents as abovementioned can be seen duirng office hours, viz., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the office of the undersigned upto the 19th September, 1917, at 1 p.m. after which no tender form will be issued. Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender, and schedule of quantities may be obtained at the above time and place on payment of Rs. 3.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Houses for four Officers on Plot No. 2/7239, Malabar Hill, Bombay" will be received by the Executive Engineer, Architectural District, upto the 21st September, 1917, at 3 p.m and will be opened on the same day. A sum of Rs. 800 in Government Promissory Notes as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads, Public Works Department.

No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Executive Engineer, Architectural District and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected.

The Chief Engineer reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural District.

Public Works Building, Bombay.
Dated 6th September, 1917. 9721

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a HEAD MASTER of an English school. A science graduate and S. T. C. D. with teaching experience preferred. Pay according to qualifications with good prospects. Service Pensionable. Apply stating terms with testimonials.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.

Hazur Office,
Devgad Baria,
Dated, 31st August, 1917. 9636

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all to whom it may concern that MAHOMED YUSSUF KHANDWANI, son of ABDULLA MIA KHANDWANI, who usually signs himself M. Y. KHANDWANI, has no power or authority to incur any debts or liabilities on behalf of or in the name of Abdulla Mia Khandwani, Mahomed Mia Khandwani, Dada Mia Khandwani and Abba Mia Khandwani or any of them or any member or members of their family or to do any act matter or thing done or purporting to be done on their behalf or under the authority of any of them. They decline responsibility for any debts or liabilities which the said Mahomed Yussuf Khandwani may incur in his own name or in the name of any of them or for any act or matter or thing done or purporting to be done on their behalf or under their authority or on behalf or under the authority of any of them.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1917.

MAHOMED MIA KHANDWANI,
for self and brothers. 9605

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients RAMCHANDRA DATTATRYA PADHYE, VISHNU SADASHIV TAKTE, GORDHANDAS THAKERSEE and DAYAL RATANSEY, carrying on business as Engineers under the name and style and firm of The United Engineering Company at 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, has been dissolved by mutual consent from the 30th day of July, 1917, and the said Ramchandra Dattatrya Padhye has taken over all the assets and liabilities of the said firm and has alone continued to carry on the said business from the 1st day of August, 1917, under the said name and firm of the United Engineering Company.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1917.

KHARAS & CO.,
Attorneys for:—
RAMCHANDRA DATTATRYA PADHYE,
VISHNU SADASHIV TAKTE,
GORDHANDAS THAKERSEE &
DAYAL RATANSEY.

9723

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client NOORMAHOMED HAJI TAJ MAHOMED has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from RAMBAI, widow of GOCULDAS KARAMSEY and HARIDAS GOCULDAS and RATANSEY GOCULDAS, the last two being minors by their duly constituted guardians Devidas Goculdas and the said Rambai. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Mumbadevi Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 204 4/9ths square yards or thereabouts and bearing along with other lands Collector's Old No. 44, New No. 251, Old Survey Nos. 2994 to 3017 and New Survey No. 1379 and bounded on or towards the East by Parsi Moholla or Dhanji Cawasji Street, on or towards the West by Firewood warehouse of Devidas Ratansey, on or towards the North by the Mumbadevi Tank Road, on the South by the property of Jaynarayen Sitaram.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1917.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9723

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VAZIR HAJI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client KHAN BAHADUR HORMASJEE MANECKJEE BHIWANDIWALLA, the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the South-east side of Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,071 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North-east by plot No. 80 of the West Nagpada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, agreed to be leased to Khan Bahadur Hormasji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla, on the South-east by a service passage on the South-west by plot No. 76 agreed to be leased to Mr. Michael Thomas Mullen and on the North-west by Lamington Road and which is assessed by the Assessor of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 3527 and by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4134 (6) and Street No. 78 together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1917.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
9724

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HAJI SIDICK HAJI SOOMAR has entered into an agreement with Mr. ISMAIL HAJI DAWOOD and Bai FATMABAI, widow of HAJI DAWOOD ISMAIL for the purchase of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us in our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage tenement or stable standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaik Buran Comodin Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (47.30 and 141.63) square yards respectively, or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1662, 1662, 1662, 1662, New Nos. 8788, 8789, 8790, Old Survey Nos. 1/2263, 12.3-22/263, New Survey Nos. 3719, 3720, 3721 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E Ward Nos. 54 and 55 and Street Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, and is bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the Sweeper's Passage on the West by the Shaik Buran Comodin Street, on the North by the Telli Moholla Musjid property and on the South by the property of Munshi Nasirudin Abdul Latiff, which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1917.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9719

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMSETJI PESTANJI MISTRY, of Bombay Parsi a Licentiate of Civil Engineering, carrying on business in Bombay as an Architect and Civil Engineer has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. NADERSHA JIWAJI URANWALLA. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Toka Tenure called Plot B, situate lying and being at the Corner of Dadar Road, and Bhoiwadi Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 804 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old No. 141, New No. 14315 and New Survey Nos. 1 & 2/2045 and bounded on the East by vacant land belonging to Mr. Jamsetji Pestanji Mistry known as Plot C, on the West by Dadar Road, on the North by a Plot of Land belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and on the South by vacant land belonging to the said Mr. Jamsetji Pestanji Mistry and known as Plot A and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other land under F Ward No. 961 (1) Street No. 321 Ward No. 961 (2) Street No. 321A Bhoiwadi Road and were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Vendor Mr. Jamsetji Pestanji Mistry.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9726

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client KHAN BAHADUR HORMASJEE MANECKJEE BHIWANDIWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to buy the undermentioned property known as "DHUN BUILDINGS," situate at Apollo Reclamation, free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, trust, lien, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Port Trust leasehold land or ground situate lying and being on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-two square yards and five-ninths of another square yard and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the occupation of Simeon Abraham Nathan, on or towards the South by Barrow Road, on or towards the East by Merewether Road and on or towards the West by land belonging to the said Trustees partly in the occupation of Bachoobai Hormasji Dantra and Barjorji Hormasji Dantra and partly in the occupation of Simeon Abraham Nathan and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 582 (1), (2) and (3) and Street Nos. 25, 25A and 25B and which said premises are known as "Dhun Buildings" and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated at Bombay, this 8th day of Sept. 1917.

FORBES & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9720

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

PROPERTY ON VIEW.

SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY MADRASI CARPENTERS, PERSIAN CARPETS, PILLARS AND STATUES, VELVET CURTAINS, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of the "Siamuk," Souter Street, Byculla Club Road, the very rich and latest designed artistic household furniture by Madrasi carpenters, such as dining tables, dining chairs, sideboards, double and single meatsafes, dinner waggons, tiled top teapoys, rich velvet and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, artistic mirrored cabinets, low Curzon and easy chairs, corner cabinets, writing tables, revolving chairs, reclining sofas, Persian carpets, pillars and statues, mirrored hatstands, double and single glass and panel door almyrahs, press stands, book cases, dressing chests of drawers, clothes press, fancy bedsteads with cradles to match, dressing tables, marble top wash-hand tables, towel racks, soiled linen baskets, baby chairs, velvet curtains, rich glass crockery and platedware, etc., etc. The property of the late tenant and others

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Note:—The above furniture is recommended to people of taste.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th September, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 14th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Kalyan Lodge, Vatcha Ghandy Road, Gamdevi, opposite the Gamdevi Mill, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest designs, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, dining tables arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, large writing tables, teapoys and side tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hat and umbrella stand, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, newly designed latest pattern teakwood bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. Matthews and others.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th September, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 14th day of September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. D'Souza, pleader, near Portuguese Church, Tram Junction, Girgaum (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale). Valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture (some pieces by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and others) comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, glass door plate cupboards, English refrigerator ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, flower vases, rich carpets, handsome cabinets, rolled top office table, sweet toned square piano, carved blackwood furniture, John Robert's upholstered Chesterfield suite, easy chairs, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, glass door book cases, iron safe with stand, etc., etc.

The property of H. Histed, Esq., of Bombay Police and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th September, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

On account of the concerned:—
14 chests, each 136 lbs., dust tea.
13 chests, 867 lbs., tea (leaves).
1 chest 112 lbs. Broken Orange Pekoe.
1 chest 72 lbs. tea.
1 chest 95 lbs. Orange Pekoe.
100 tins tea, blue label, ½ to 1 lb. tin.
100 tins tea, yellow label, ½ to 1 lb. tin.
50 tins tea, black label, ½ to 1 lb. tin.

On account of the Consignors:—
An assortment of Japanese decorative porcelain consisting of vases, and jars of old Chinese design, yellow, green and black enamel coloured and decorated vases of various sizes, imari flower pots, and five coloured flower pots of very large sizes, imari flower holders, flower baskets, plates, artistically decorated Satsuma flower bowls, plates, jars, vases, figures of Japanese divinities and characters, tea sets, and cups and saucers of fine porcelain in silk lined cases, translucent enamelled vases, and similar other works of art.

1 case 25 dozen walking stick, ivory, lacquered metal mounted, cane and bamboo.

1 case mat suit cases and handbags, cane baskets, umbrella stands, pen trays, vases, painted panels, metal wine glasses, etc.

Miscellaneous:—1 "Thurston" Billiard, 1 old chest pattern safe, old typewriters, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th September, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. S.S. "INDIA," LATE S.S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Port Trust, Ballard Pier Shed, near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods, being a portion of uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:—

1 case native drugs and country woollen braid, 2 cases white and coloured copper foils, 5 cases toilet soap, 55 cases paraffin wax, 1 case glassware, 2 kegs red ochre, 1 ther purses, 1 bale haberdashery, 1 case metal combs, 1 case haberdashery (cotton bibs), 1 case medicine, 26 cases money purses, 3 cases iron safes and stands, 5 cases cigarette paper, 5 cases safety fuse, 2 cases cotton braids, 10 cases enamelled ware, 12 cases tin rattles and toys, 1 case Mother of Pearl buttons, 1 case imitation jewellery 1 case military equipment, 1 case coloured paper, 17 cases glass beads, 2 cases glass bangles, 1 case snuffboxes, 1 case Hurricane lantern, 11 bales paper, 2 bales paper (packing paper), 25 cases paper rolls, 1 case iron wire cables, 3 bags sugar, 2 cases paper (books), 10 cases graphite, 2 cases exercise books, 3 cases iron nails, 27 packages and 7 barrels and 1 case iron wire, 1 case and 1 bale woollen blankets, 1 case cotton and woollen suitings, 1 case personal effects, 5 cases Fez caps, 1 case Astrakhan cloth, 2 cases cotton piece-goods, 1 case woollen caps, 1 case cotton coloured nets, 2 cases cotton coating, 1 case khaki, 1 case haberdashery (Italian Calico), 11 cases hosiery (undershirts), 1 case roller cloth, 2 cases cotton brochet.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th September, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK SAVED

Hullo! What's this? Is it true? Yes, it is quite true, Pat has saved NEW YORK from bombardment by airships.

SEE

this week's most exciting installment of the UNIVERSAL'S LATEST SUPER-SERIAL

"THE PURPLE MASK"
'THE PURPLE MASK"

The hostile airships flying over the financial district of NEW YORK and the anti-aircraft guns pointed AT them but of no avail untill the intrepid Queen of the Apaches comes to rescue.

THRICE NIGHTLY:—7-15, 9-0, 10-45.

NOTE.—TO-MORROW PRIZE SHOW AT 5-30 USUAL HALF RATES.

NEW ALEXADRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephn No. 2417

"LIBERTY OR LOVE'S BATTLEFIELD"
Fourth Instalment 10,000 Feet Long.
From Saturday 9th September.
PRICES HALF ONLY
More Astounding Events of the Mexico Revolution.
MISS MARIE WALCAMP AND EDDIE POLO
In their Fastest Style.
SAT. SUNDAY MATINEES with Valuable Prizes at 3-30 & 5-15 and Every night at 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 (S.T.)
SPECIAL MATINEES on Mon. & Tues. at 5-15 being PARSEE NEW YEAR Holiday

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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WHERE TO GO FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE EXCELSIOR

Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

THE GREATEST COMEDY FILM EVER SHOWN

CHAPLIN'S Burlesque on **"CARMEN"**

Its reception nightly is, **Immediate, Terrific, Immense.**

To-morrow Tuesday at 6-30 & 9-30 Bandman Varieties

Special Engagement. **MISS MAY BRILLIANT** From the London Variety Theatres.

Versatile Comedienne and Dancer with all the latest song successes.

The popular Favourites. **LEYWOOD & NORELL** Burlesque Impressionists

Popular Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 & 4 annas.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Next Friday Sept. 14th at 10 p.m.

SPECIAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
in aid of the
ORPHANS OF THE FALLEN HEROES OF FRANCE.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. LORD WILLINGDON, G.C.I.E.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

a specially selected Cinema Programme will be given including a remarkable Charity Film entitled

"FOR THE ORPHANS"

A Cinema Pageant acted and produced by the greatest **Stars of the French** Stage and Screen.

REMEMBER THE ORPHANS OF THE FALLEN HEROES OF FRANCE

Prices Rs. 5 to 8 Annas. Plan of seats at Rose & Co.

A SURPRISE FROM
THE

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA. LAMINGTON ROAD (North.)

Monday & Tuesday being two public Holidays (Parsee's New Year) a special Programme has been arranged by the Proprietors, as under

At 5 p. m. & 7 p. m. by General request.
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL LOVE DRAMA
will be exhibited

"SUZANNE"
"SUZANNE"

The unsurpassable 5 Reel Drama 5,000 ft.
Special Italian Music during this mighty Projection
ALSO
PATHE' GAZETTE—latest and a roaring Comic.
NOTE

At the 5 p.m. MATINEES (Both days) valuable SAREES and WATCHES will be given away as prizes at 8-30 and 10-15 p. m. as usual.

"THE PURPLE MASK,"
AND
"THE PERILS OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
PATHE' GAZETTE AND COMIC

IMPERIAL

THE MOST MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
Lamington Road. *TO-NIGHT* Telephone: 2020.

"THE MONROE DOCTRINE"
AND
"THE SILENT ARMY"
Being 9th and 10th episodes of
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL

PEARL OF THE ARMY
PEARL OF THE ARMY
PEARL OF THE ARMY

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE on Monday 5 p. m.

Unmasking German plots in America.
BEGIN IT TO-DAY.
The story can be followed at any time.
ALSO
A fine S. C. A. G. L. Drama
"DESPISED"
A love story of fisher folk
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE
late-t.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE on Tuesday 5 p. m.

Daily 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. MATINEE Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

Where Photodramas of Distinction are shown

THE EMPIRE

Our Specially selected
PARSI HOLIDAY Programme!
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p. m. Continuous Performance.

SHE'S HERE AGAIN!
SHE'S HERE AGAIN!
SHE'S HERE AGAIN!
The Most Delightful Child Actress in the World.

BABY MARIE OSBORNE
BABY MARIE OSBORNE

The Little Ray of Sunshine
— IN —
"JOY and the DRAGON"

A Pathe Gold Rooster Play in 5 parts,
POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 2, 1 & annas 8 & 4.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW PARSI HOLIDAYS.
VALUABLE SILK SAREES GIVEN AWAY TO THE LUCKY TICKET HOLDERS AT 6-30 PERFORMANCES.

SPEIAL PATETI PROGRAMME!

Two enchanting, Dramas screened this week at enormous expense!

"THE DEAD ALIVE."

A story of Love, Thrill, and Mystery told in five reels.

"The Dead Alive" presents fascinating **Marguerite Courtet** in a dual role, and shows a large amount of fine craftsmanship in the way it is treated.

Also an Indian film of the great Hindu Mythological episode,

"LANKA A' FLAME"

An extraordinary unique production, showing how far India has advanced in the science of Cinematography.

See both these splendid Dramas
AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNY ROAD)

TO-DAY'S
SPECIAL MATINEE PRIZE SHOWS At 3-30 & 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
OTHER SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-15 P. M. (S. T.)

THE ANAND ELECTRO PLATING WORKS

132, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

At the request of our numerous customers, and the pressure of work at our original shop for Cinematographs, Phonographs, etc. we have had to open a separate Branch entirely in Electro Plating Works, with every up-to-date Machinery under skilled hands, for Electro Plating, Nickel, Copper, Brass, Zinc and Oxidised Electro Plating and Guilding Gold, Silver, Metals, etc.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

Motor Cars of every style and make thoroughly repaired and overhauled to the entire satisfaction of the customers.
CHARGES LOWEST COMPARATIVELY
Spare parts of all cars made out and furnished in a short time.

MAKE HASTE

Book your order at once for Ford spare parts, made out, stocked and supplied at lowest possible rates by:—

N. S. GUNMAKER,
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER, Corner Grant Road.
BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—**MOTORPARTS**

THE
BIGGEST VARIETIES
IN BOMBAY.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
6-30 GAIETY THEATRE 6-30
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
10 p.m. EDWARD THEATRE 10 p m.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION
Introducing
WONG TOY SUN
THE MARVELLOUS
CHINESE TRANSFORMIST
The most wonderful exponent of
ORIENTAL MYSTERY
assisted by a
CHARMING LADY ASSISTANT
THE LADY IN RED
THE GIRL WITH THE SIXTH SENSE
THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE

Write her a question on a piece of paper, fold it up and put it in your pocket and she will tell you your name, tell your question and give you a correct answer.

Ninety nine in one hundred
Her answers come true.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS private or love affairs, ask
THE LADY IN RED
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING
SHE KNOWS EVERYTHING

ALSO VARIETIES BY
LA PETIT ZILLA
MISS XAIDA STELLA
MISS QUEENIE LLOYD
C. MORRIS
THE WEATHERLEYS
SURPRISE PARTY
in
A MUSICAL TRIFLE
"LET 'EM ALL COME"
A Pot-pourrie of Merry Songs and Dances
Prices Rs 3, 2, 1, annas 8, 4.

EDWARDES THEATRE
8-30 TO-NIGHT 10-15 P. M.
6-30 TO-MORROW 8 P.M.
SPECIAL CINEMA PERFORMANCE.
PRICES Re. 1, As. 8, 4 & 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDRA TOWN HALL

DANCE

A Dance under the auspices of the BANYAR DANCING CLUB will be held THIS EVENING, at the BANDRA TOWN HALL, commencing at 9-30 p.m., (S. T.)

Tickets at the door.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HUGE WEEK-END SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR
HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.
STRONG BANK HOLIDAY PROGRAMME:
TO NIGHT AT 9-30
The great farce of the present day:
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"
Produced in October 1915; still running at the Criterion Theatre, London.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, BANK HOLIDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
The great Canadian Drama from the Garrie Theatre, London:
"THE TIGER'S CUB"
Which caused a great sensation last week

TO-MORROW TUESDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
A TREAT FOR THOSE DESIRING LAUGHTER FROM BEGINNING TO END:
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"
Tickets sold for "Story of the Rosary" on this afternoon can either be retained, exchanged for Saturday Matinee, or money can be recovered at Messrs. Rose and Co.

WEDNESDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE THIEF"

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
THE GLAD EYE.

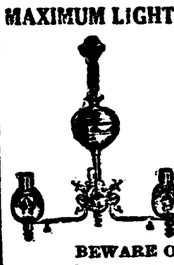
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
THE PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M. WILL BE ANNOUNCED ON MONDAY.

SATURDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"PRODIGAL SON"

Night prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8
Boxes Rs. 15 to 45.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Annas 8
Boxes from Rs. 12 upwards.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturday:—From 10 a.m. till 1 p.m

NEW PICTURE BILL
MONDAY (HOLIDAY), WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AT 6-45 P.M.
NO CINEMA AT 10 P.M.
"LOVE AFLAME"
"SOME SPECIMENS"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMU MCOST



No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smokey Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Work, no Bother.
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.
Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.
In more than 50 different styles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE 'SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

Earn Rs. 3 and 30 a day with our Nittol of Rs. 215 and Banian Machine of Rs. 1,500 Order a machine to-day and earn from to-morrow.

Highly spoken of by the late Viceroy of India and the Governor of Bengal.

THE
Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta Office:—30 WELLINGTON STREET, CALCUTTA.

PIONEER ELECTRIC LAMPS — CHEAPEST OF ALL — BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Sept. 8th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	661,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	102,000
East Indian ,, ,,	113,000
American ,, ,,	1,280,000
Other ,, ,,	50,000
Total Sales	12,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	Nil
,, Export	Nil
East Indian Export	Nil
,, ,, Stock	41,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,200
,, ,, Actual Export	
,, ,, Imports	9,000
,, ,, Speculation	
American Afloat	150,000
East Indian Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	186,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	20.26
,, ,, Jan.	20.16
,, ,, Mar	20.34
Spot Cotton at New York	21.35
,, New Orleans	21.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	19.49
,, ,, Jan.	19.41
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	96½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	83,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	37,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	3,000
,, ,, to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	442,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	249,000

New York, Sept. 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Futures at New York Oct.	20.03
,, ,, Jan.	19.93
,, ,, Mar	20.12
Spot Cotton at New York	21.20
,, at New Orleans	20.25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	19.20
,, ,, Jan.	19.24

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	49
Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 6th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal	49
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½
Government Securities 5%	85½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.40

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 8th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£97½
5% New	£96 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 8th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£65
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept. Value	£60
Rapeseed Yellow Gunseat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Aug. Sept. Buyers	£60
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug. Sept. Value	£60

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct.	£60

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£123
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct.	20 6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Sept.-Oct.	23,6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Buyers	2/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

This morning the quotation for Good Broach April in the bazaar was Rs. 408, and on Association terms Rs. 404. During the morning Good Broach was offered on Association terms at Rs. 404 but attracted little attention. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 407 and advanced to Rs. 408. Further fluctuations followed and the closing rates were as under. A moderate business has been reported both on Exchange and Association terms.

Ready cotton has been quiet and the demand small.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M.G. Bengal	Sept.		332
Good M.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.		415
Good M.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.		437
Good Sawgd Dharwar	Augt.-Sept.		455
Good M.G. Coompta	Aug.-Sept.		462
Good M. G.	Aug.-Sept.		..

NEW CROP.

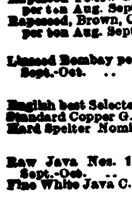
Good Broach	April		416
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January		395
,, Khandesh	,,		374
,, Muthia	,,		365
,, Bengal	,,		333
Fully Good Bengal	,,		320

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 7th September :—

Cotton	1,700 bales
Wheat	10,056 cwts.
Linseed	5,700 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustard seed etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	80 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	770 ,,
Castorseed	3 500 ,,
Rice	7,730 ,,
Myrabolams	75 ,,



Superior Watches.

These Watches are very handsome, looking excellent, neat and reliable and standard pocket watches 8 days striking.

Nickel Case Rs. 11.
,, ,, Fancy Dial Rs. 12.
Silver Case Rs. 13
,, ,, Fancy Dial Rs. 14.
Hunting Silver Case Rs. 16.
,, ,, Fancy Dial Rs. 18.

Guaranteed for 12 years. Please apply to the Manager,

THE IQBAL SWISS WATCH Co.
Suha Bazar (5 B.), Lahore.

Cottonseed			175 ,,
Mowrasseed			Nil ,,
Gram			636 ,,
Jowar			Nil
Maize			Nil
Barley			261 ,,

Imports into Bombay of Hides, Skins, Horns, Hemp and Wool for week ending 25th Aug. 1917.

		Total 1st Jan. to 25th Aug.
Hides and Skins	4,671 cwts.	353,361 cwts.
Horns	514 ,,	11,610 ,,
Hemp and Aloe Fibre	899 ,,	239,557 ,,
Wool	4,862 ,,	179,925 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 8th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Rs.	as.	p.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43	0	0	6	5	9			
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	42	0	0	6	5	0			
,, Karachi Bangla	43	0	0	6	6	0			
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6	10	0	7	0	0			
,, ,, Cawnpore	6	8	0	6	14	0			
,, Yellow Cawnpore	6	14	0	7	4	0			
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	4	0	7	10	0			
,, Thin	7	2	0	7	8	0			
Teelseed, White 85.15	44	0	0	9	4	0			
,, Gajar 75.25	43	0	0	9	2	0			
,, Black	42	0	0	9	0	0			
,, Gajar 50.50	38	8	0	8	2	0			
Poppyseed, White	7	4	0	7	10	0			
Groundnuts	38	0	0	7	12	0			
Mowrasseed	3	14	0	4	4	0			
Jawree	28	0	0	4	6	0			
Arandi	41	8	0	8	6	0			

Forward.	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat April-May	6	8	3
,, Sept. Contract	6	6	0
Linseed May	8	7	0
,, Sept. Contract	7	7	0

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD,

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 8th Sept. 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G)				
Bengals (M.G.)				
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)				
Khandesh (M.G.)				
Jalna (M.G.)				
Barsee (M.G)				
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)				
Yeotmal (M.G.)				
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)				
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)				
Broach (M.G.)				
Surat (M.G.)				
Mathia (M.G.)				
Bagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)				
Sawgd. Dharwar				
Westerns (M.G.)				
Western(H.G.)				
Compta (M.G.)				

Rates are unchanged.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

The silver market is steady to firm. London price is up, to 49d, and the Shanghai exchange is now quoted 4/10½d.

Bar Gold is steady and Sovereigns are firm at 15-14-6.

Bar Gold 25-14.
Sovereign 15-14-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 99-10.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 100.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 193¾.
3 months' Sight France Frcs. 200½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 231.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 354.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 146.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Conversion-Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69½.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds guaranteed Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady to firm and there is some improvement in the prices. A fair amount of business was put through chiefly in Weaving Mill shares and Tata Iron ordinary shares.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,830 to 1,840, Madhavjees from 2,475 to 2,492/8, Fazulbhoy from 817/8 to 822/8, Pearls from 530 to 535, and Simplex from 730 to 735.

Bombay United improved to 727/8, Nagpurs to 2,395, Crescents to 241/4, Currimbhoys to 650, Davids to 530, Finlay to 330, and Kohinoors were steady at 830, and Swadeshis improved to 1,817/8.

Tata Iron old ordinary shares were placed between 268/12 and 275, and New ordinary shares from 85 to 87/8, premium, Old Deferreds were placed between 1,315 and 1,330, and New Deferreds from 310 to 312/8, Kalni ordinaries were steady at 260, and Deferreds improved to 1,282/8, and Shivrajpurs were quoted from 51 to 51/8.

Alcock Ashdown were placed from 1,120 and 1,125, Bombay Tramway improved to 347/8, and Bombay Steam were placed at prices from 303/12 to 307/8, and Tata Hydro improved to 1,185.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Market for jute mill shares opened quiet, but a steadier tone soon prevailed, although there was no advance in prices and the tone was not particularly active in other directions. Industrials continued very strong, but coals were not in demand. The following sales took place :—

Coal :—Ghusick 19-4, 19-8; Lakurka 39-8, 39-12; Marine 16-8.

Jute ;—Alliance ord 525, 528. 519 to 523; Auckland ord 303 s.l. 325; Barnagore ord 117, 118; Budge-Budge ord 500; Clive ord 215, 214-8, 213-8, 214-12, 215; Dalhousie ord 440-8, 440; Delta ord 505, 497-8, 500; Fort William ord 229, 240, 244-8; Gourepore ord 653; Howrah ord 450, 448; Hooghly ord 66-8; Kamarhatty ord 462, 464, 458, 456, 458; Kanknarrah ord 555, 563; Kinnison ord 794, 787; Lawrence ord 429; Northbrook ord 44, 44-8, 44-12; Reliance ord 433, 430, 428, 427; Standard ord 500.

Miscellaneous :—Alliance Bank prefs 100 to 102-8; Bengal Timber Trading ord 239, 240-8; Bengal Brass 9 to 9-8; Dunbar Cotton ord 41; Dunbar Cotton prefs 94; Great Indian Phosphate 21; Kumardhubi Engineering new 39-8; Kumardhubi Engineering old 41; Russa Engineering 200; Surva Valley Saw Mills 15 to 16; Titaghur Paper ord 214, 212.

Government Paper :—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-2 to Rs. 69-6 and small lots at Rs. 69-8 to Rs. 69-12.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

S. C. Cl. 24-17—J.S. 18503-16—Payne and Co, Ardesir Kaikhushru Khambatta v Mohanlal Narayandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMEN.

In the Division Court No. 54.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

130-17—Chit M and K. Vallabhdas Luxmidas Thakkar v Odhavji Luxmidas Thakkar, Surajmal and Co.

805-17—Surajmal and Co, Odhavji Laxmidas Thakkar v Bai Vellabai alias Laxmibai widow, Chit M and K.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

601-17—Shroff and D. Velji Visram and anr v Sakharam Ganpat Jagtap, Mehta D and L.

723-17—Unwalla P and P. Sha Chabildas Samulji v Kashiprasad Banarasiprasad a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

812-15—Jam R and D. Kalkunt Venkanna v Macherla Ramanna, Ragh N and Co.

1362-16—Unwalla P and P. Sardarmal Teja and Co a firm v Syed Gulamalli Ahmed Husein, Dik D and P.

725-17—Malvi M R and Co. Kasturchand Sadasukh v Balkisson Haridayal and anr, Khandvalla and Co.

1219-16—Amin and D. Sabrabibi v Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and M. Amin and D.

426-16—Sham M and H. Jagmohundas Vandravandas v The Ahmedabad Fine Spg and Wvg Co Ltd (in liquidation), Madh K and Ch.

356-17—Motichand and D. Dada Haji Esack v Manchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Nanu H and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT IN CHAMBERS.

O S 953-16—Nanu H and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Khurshedji Pherozji Dastoor and anr, Nanu H and Co, Bhai K and G.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

517-17—Asd H D and Co, Messrs. Sheodiamal Bhakhtavarmal a firm v Messrs Biharilal Bishambhardas a firm, Khan L and M.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE

195-16—Matu J and M. Aga Mahomed Hoosein Shustry and anr v Haji Meherally Haji Kallianbhai Gangji and ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL. COMMERCIAL CAUSE,

557-17—Payne and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia and Co v Vussonji Keshowji, Mulla and Mulla.

LONG CAUSES

1062-16—Daph F and D, K Surajmal and Co a firm v The Indian Trading Co a firm, Hiralal and Co.

220-16—Judah and S, Joti Babaji v Kesra Foosa and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.

218-17—Sabnis and G, Bai Mathurabai widow v Bai Champoobai widow, Merwanji K and Co.

898-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Devji Kuverji a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1010-15—Malvi M R and Co, Motiram Agiaram v Ladhuram Dhanraj, Motichand and D.

1469-15—N C Dalal, Manekchand Kisondas Mutta v Sakharam Premraj a firm, Sabnis and G.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S CIRCULAR

The following circular was issued by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. on August 2, 1917 :—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a decrease of £667,040 as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of $11,205,000 has been engaged in New York for shipment, of which over $10,000,000 is destined for Japan.

The Rhodesian gold output for June, 1917, amounted to £302,195 as compared with £333,070 in June, 1916, and £299,271 in May, 1917.

The following explanation of the efflux of gold from the United States of America to Spain is given in "Financial America" :—

"Pesetas at the present level show an actual premium of 2 per cent. in New York. This is in part due to the fact that sterling is at a discount in Spain, and the Bank of Spain has been acting arbitrarily in its rates. There is at present in Spain the largest holding of the precious metal in its history. Great Britain is not parting with any gold except to this country. The gold is flowing to Spain from New York as a commodity, the same as wheat or cotton, and the decision of the Spanish Government last spring in granting insurance on Spanish vessels gave the outward movement of gold from the United States an added impetus. Spain, in common with other neutral countries in Europe, has been selling largely to belligerents."

It is reported that an official announcement has been made at Dresden to the effect that the lack of small change in the Kingdom of Saxony is so pressing that 1,000,000 Bank Notes of the value ten pfenning (at present exchange under 2d.) have been issued.

SILVER.

The market has shown considerable steadiness, and the undertone continues good. After a fall of 1/8d. to 39 5/8d. on the 27th, the price remained at that figure until the 31st, when an advance began which has carried the quotation a penny higher.

There has been a certain amount of general demand, which, coming upon a rather ill-supplied market, was difficult to be met. The Shanghai exchange has risen to 3/11d.

The stock in Bombay consists of 1,400 bars, as compared with 1,700 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on the 28th July, 1917, consisted of about 20,600,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 19,700,000 ounces in sycee and 15,100,000 dollars on the 21st July, 1917.

Statistics for the month of July are appended :—

Highest price for cash, 41.
Lowest price for cash, 39.
Average price for cash, 40.11.
Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—
July 27, 39 5/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 28, 39 5/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 30, 39 5/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 31, 39 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 1, 40 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 2, 40 5/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average, 39.910.
Bank Rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 7/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Both your correspondents "Sixteenpence" and Mr. Purshottam M. Kapadia represent the exchange qestion in a false light. Your view of the difficulties of Government was quite correct and it was desirable that they should not be bothered by supposed dangers trotted out by persons not having a real grasp of the financial situation.

The rate of silver has steadily gone up to 46d. and that is the real rise in India's taxation. By the clamour of European merchants, the value of the rupee was brought down from 2s. to 1s. 4d. The result was, that the Europeans could buy in the Indian market for £1. 15 rupees worth of produce, as compared to 10 rupees worth formerly. They also succeeded in getting the mints closed to the free coinage of silver, thus bringing millions of rupees' loss to the poor people, who were formerly allowed to get their silver trinkets coined into rupees.

On account of the clamour of the merchants, they have to keep the exchange open, though the price of silver is prohibitive; notwithstanding that, there is a clamour against only a penny rise in the exchange value of the rupee.

The bogeys raised by "Sixteenpence" are all unreal and imaginary. For a rupee worth of produce, India would get 1s. 5d. instead of 1s. 4d. And, for 1 rupee India would get 1s. 5d. worth of cloth, instead of 1s. 4d. The excise or the import duty has no *direct* connection with this step. The difficulties of shipping are tremendous at present, and so the Swadeshi industry need not be unduly frightened by this alleged peril.

I would appeal to the Government not to buy silver at all. The prices are nearly double, what they were in 1913-14. It is burdensome to the people of India to coin rupees, and thus inflate the currency. A gold mint for Bombay is highly commendable, at least under the present circumstances.

It would be a 80 per cent. burden on poor India, to go on buying silver at this rate, because India has to pay for the same. And it is almost criminal to do so, for the sake of the exchange merchants alone.—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

MONEYLENDERS' BILL.

FULL TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

The following is the full text of the Moneylenders' Bill introduced by Sir William Vincent in the Imperial Council on Wednesday last :—

A Bill to give additional powers to Courts to deal in certain cases with usurious loans of money or grain.

Whereas it is expedient to give additional powers to Courts to deal in certain cases with usurious loans of money or grain; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (i) This act may be called the Usurious Loans Act, 191 .

2. It extends to the whole of British India.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, direct that it shall come into force in the whole or any part of the province from such date as it may specify in its notification.

2. (i) Where, in any proceeding, ex-parte or otherwise, for the recovery of a loan whether of money or of grain made after the commencement of this Act, or for the enforcement of any agreement or security made or taken after the commencement of this Act, in respect of any such loan made either before or after the commencement of this Act, the Court is satisfied by evidence that the return to be made over and above what was actually lent, whether the same is charged or sought to be recovered specifically by way of interest or otherwise, is excessive, and that the transaction was as between the parties thereto substantially unfair, the Court may reopen the transaction and take an account between the parties and may notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account or any agreement purporting to close previous dealings and to create a new obligation, reopen any account already taken between them and relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of such excess, and if any such excess has been paid or returned or allowed in account, the Court may order the creditor to repay any sum which the Court considers to be repayable in respect thereof, and may set aside either wholly or in part or revise or alter any security given or agreement made in respect of any such loan, and if the creditor has parted with the security may order him to indemnify the debtor in such manner and to such extent as the Court may deem just.

(2) (a) In this section "excessive" means in excess of that which the Court deems to be reasonable having regard to the risk incurred as it appeared or must be taken to have appeared to the creditor at the date of the loan and to the ordinary rate prevailing in the locality for loans of like character.

(b) In considering whether a return is excessive under this section the Court shall take into account any sums charged or paid for expenses, inquiries, fines, bonuses, premia, renewals or any other charges, and if compound interest is charged, the periods at which it is calculated and the total advantage which the creditor may reasonably be taken to have expected from the transaction.

(c) In considering the question of risk the Court shall take into account the presence or absence of security and the value thereof, if any, the financial condition of the debtor and the result of any previous money transactions of the debtor so far as the same were known or must be taken to have been known to the creditor.

(d) In considering whether a transaction was substantially unfair, the Court shall take into account all circumstances materially affecting the relations of the parties at the time of the loan or tending to show that the transaction was unfair, including the necessities or supposed necessities of the debtor at the time of the loan so far as the same were known or must be taken to have been known to the creditor and the rate of interest charged.

(3) On any application relating to the admission or amount of a proof for money lent in insolvency proceedings, the Court may exercise the like powers as may be exercised under this section when proceedings are taken for the recovery of a money loan.

(4) This section shall apply to any proceeding whatever its form may be, if such proceeding is substantially one for the recovery of a loan of money or grain or for the enforcement of any agreement or security in respect of any such loan.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of any bona fide transferee or holder for a value without notice.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed as derogating from the existing powers or jurisdiction of any Court

Orders have not yet been pronounced in the bribery case in which Harsakh Singh, Subejudge, was tried under sec. 161, Penal Code, before Mr. Hilton, Special Magistrate, Montgomery.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

CO-OPERATIVE SECRETARIES' TRAINING CLASS FOR BOMBAY.

The Servants of India Society, Bombay, proposes this year also to hold a Co-operative Secretaries' Training Class in Bombay on the lines adopted last year, with the help of the Co-operative Department. It will be conducted in the hall of the Servants of India Society's Home on Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, from Saturday, the 22nd of September, to Sunday, the 30th of September, 1917, both days inclusive. A joint Committee consisting of 14 active co-operators in Bombay and representatives of the Co-operative Department, has been appointed with Mr. G. K. Devadhar, as Chairman, to manage the working of this class. The class will be conducted in Marathi and Gujarati; lectures, teachings, etc., etc., being delivered through these languages. It is also proposed that the number of Marathi and Gujarati-speaking pupils not ordinarily exceed 60; out of these, 35 will be selected by the Registrar out of applications from mofussil co-operative societies, and 25 will be selected by the Committee out of applications from Native States in Kathiawar and Southern Maratha Country and Co-operative Societies working in Bombay City. A fee of Rs. 3 is levied on students selected by the Committee who, in addition, will have to pay their own expenses such as travelling charges, boarding and lodging charges, during their stay in Bombay which will come to Rs. 25. Government will pay the expenses of secretaries selected by the Registrar. Applications from the students intending to join this class, should be so sent as to reach the Registrar by the 15th of September to his address in Poona, and to the Chairman to his Bombay address, so as to reach him before the 18th of September, 1917 (at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay).

The following are the members of the Committee :—

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Chairman; Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Joint Secretaries; Mr. C. S. Deole, Treasurer; Mr. V. H. Gonchalli, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talamaki, Mr. N. S. Kaushik, Mr. H. V. Rajwadkar, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Mr. K. S. Gore, Mr. K. D. Setna and Mr. P. K. Jambhekar, Members.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENTS, STATE RAILWAYS.

A PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

It is notified for general information that the Railway Board proposes to appoint two Assistant Traffic Superintendents, State Railways, this year and they have asked that they may be furnished by the 1st October, 1917, with the name and application of the candidate to be nominated by the Bombay Government. Applications for nomination will therefore be received by the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, not later than the 25th September, 1917. These should be in the prescribed form and must be accompanied by testimonials relating to the candidate's personal and educational qualifications. Candidates must be graduates of an Indian University or have passed the final or high standard (or equivalent) examination prescribed for European schools, must be over 19 and under 23 years of age on the 1st October, 1917, of good education and suitable social position. They must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the Railway Board's office at their own expense, for a personal interview. Application forms and particulars of the Superior Traffic Department can be obtained only from the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION: BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association was held at Princess Street on Tuesday last at 5-45 p.m. (B. T.), when the following business was transacted :—

Fourteen new members were duly elected. The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1917-18 :

President : Mr. Joseph Baptista (Bar.-at-Law); Members : Drs. M. B. Velkar, D. D. Sathaye, W. B. Dhurandhar, Abdul S. Gaya and Messrs. T. A. Kulkarni, R. B. Mantri, Khimji H. Kavani, M. D. Khakhar, W. T. Halai, V. N. Joshi, S. G. Dhondy and N. D. Patel.

Treasurer : Mr. Mothabhai B. Velkar, Auditor : Mr. Yeshwant A. Navalkar, Hon. Secretaries : Messrs. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, Mahmad I. Curtay and S. V. Lalit.

Resolved that this Association do recommend to the Bombay Municipal Corporation the extension of franchise to the following :

(1) Tenants paying annual house rent of Rs. 500 at least.

(2) Barristers, Solicitors and Diploma holders of recognised Indian and foreign Universities and institutions recoguised by a Royal Charter.

And recommend that the Justices of the Peace should not have a separate representation on the Corporation as they are themselves not appointed by the popular suffrage.

Resolved that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's resolution carried at the Legislative Council meeting held on 16th March, 1917, viz. : "This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor in Council that the number of elective members on all Municipalities which enjoy the privilege of selecting a President by a two-thirds majority shall in future be not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Councillors"; be forwarded to the Presidents of the Municipalities concerned in the Presidency with a request that the same be duly placed before the members of their Municipalities for their consideration.

Resolved that the Matunga Residents' Association be affiliated to this Institution and be requested to elect one of their members to be on this Committee.

PATHE'S PEARL OF THE ARMY

See the struggle for the mysterious necklace, a trumpery bit of jewelry on which hangs the fate of a nation—featuring

PEARL WHITE

Supported by a wonderful cast.

at

IMPERIAL
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only, whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to :—
CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira).
774

WHO SAID
Penny wise Policy?

While we seldom fail to run down such a policy in others how often do we follow it ourselves unwittingly? Ye, Captains of Industry! You, who are daily confronted with the question of Labour Supply on which depends the future Industrial Development of India do you guard the efficiency of the labour at your command? "Both the quantity and quality of labour is being seriously affected by plague and malaria" said the Hon. Mr. Hogg, Chairman Bombay Chamber of Commerce and his warning does not come too soon. Don't treat your employees with cheap drugs till you have ruined their constitution for ever. Cheap medicines like cheap labour ultimately prove the dearer. It, therefore, behoves you as a Businessman, as a Patriot, nay, above all as a MAN to use the renowned SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC not only the most effective but the quickest cure for malaria and all other Fevers. "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effect." J. E. Lee, Personal Asst. to Home Secy. Hyderabad, Deccan writes :—"Your Squibb's Ague Specific is the only one remedy for plague in the whole of India. I yesterday used it on a patient attacked by plague and at the point of death. Only marked two doses made him able to stand and speak with a thousand thanks." Lajja Ram, Forest Survey of India, Chimthana.

Sold everywhere in India.

MADON SONS & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY

"A Real Miracle Indeed."

That is an Indian gentleman's opinion of the results of using Erectruss and hundreds of others have written their appreciation in similar terms. Many sufferers had tried other remedies without result—but found Erectruss "a real miracle indeed."

The Erectruss is based on Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" and is therefore safe, sure, reliable and *perfectly natural*, the cure being effected by an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part of the body.

As a sure cure for Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well worth consideration. Learn more about this wonderful instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

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INDO-AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY,
Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

The greatest Producer of Single Phase Motors in the world.

A. C. MOTORS, Generators, Rectifiers, Transformers, Converters, & Elect. Instruments

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 10th Vad of Adhik Bhadrapad, 1918.
Mahomedan: 22nd of Julkat, 1335.
Jewish: 23rd of Elul, 5677.
Parsi: 5th Gatha, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 25min. Sunset: 6h. 46 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Parsi New Year Eve: Bank holiday.
High Court: Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

Homeward Mail closes G. P. O. 5 p.m.
Parsi New Year's Day: Bank Holiday.
Poona Races: First Meeting, 3rd Day.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: at 6-30 and 9-30. All Charlie Chaplino Programme.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 The Howitt-Phillips Company in "A Little Bit of Fluff."
Empire Cinema; 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 9-00 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 2-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore). ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

	Dep.
Punjab Postal Express Calcutta Do. do. Madras Do. do.	On days of arrival seven hours after mail steamer is signalled

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mails	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 2nd Class Express ..	7 40	21 21

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

Monday, 10th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
Tuesday, 11th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
Wednesday, 12th.—7 a.m. Musketry Class. Vol. Club. Orderly N.C.O.—Sergt. Hearson.
7-15 a.m. Riding School for Members of "A" Troop.
6 p.m. Vol. Club. Lecture on Outpost by Mr. F. C. Annesley.
Thursday, 13th.—6-45 a.m. Troop Drill for "C" Troop, Juhu Sands.
7-15 a.m. Riding School for Member of "B" Troop.
4-30 p.m. Range Practice, Colaba.
Friday, 14th.—7 a.m. Musketry Class, Vol. Club. Orderly N.C.O.—Sergt. Partridge.
7-15 a.m. Riding School.
6-15 p.m. Squadron Parade, "A," "B," and "C" Troops, Churchgate Sands.
Saturday, 15th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School for Members of "D" Troop.
4-30 p.m. Range Practice, Colaba.
Notice.—All Rifles and Swords in the possession of members must be returned to Headquarters immediately for official inspection.

E. G. PEARSON,
Lieut. & Adjutant,
Bombay Light Horse.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Sept. 10.

793. Extract.—The following extract from the Copy of Government of India, Army Department, Order No. 12257, dated Simla 17th August 1917, is republished for information:—

"In pursuance of Sub-section (2) of Section 11 of Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (111 of 1917), the Governornor-General in Council is pleased to direct the issue of certificates of exemption from Military Service to all persons under the said Act deemed to be enrolled for general or Local Military service who produce a certificate signed by the Consul or Vice-Consul of a Foreign State that they are subjects of such state.

2. Every such certificate shall be issued by, or under the authority of, the Local Government or Administration concerned."

Part II.

794. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following acting promotion:—

No. 14 Pte. R. W. D. Aikin "A" Coy. to be Ag. Lce. Corporal.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

ALVARES:—August 8th at his residence at Parra, S. M. Alvares, beloved father of Mrs. E. D'Sousa, wife of Lieut. P. N. D'Sousa. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his sorrowing wife, children and grandchildren.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 2,70,180-9-1; Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Rs 1,500; Lady Robertson's Fund, Rs. 1,000; the Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; Burma Branch, Rs. 750; The Maharaja of Patiala, Rs. 500; the Administrator of Porbandar., Rs. 400; the Hon. Presidency Magistrates Society of Bombay, Rs. 400; Sale of Lady Scott's Post Cards, Rs. 303; the Yeotmal V. A. Association, Rs. 300; the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States War Fund, Rs. 300; Officers of the R. I. M., Service, Rs. 265-9-6; the Soldiers' Comforts Fund, Jubbulpore, Rs. 200; Some Officials of Porbandar State, Rs. 194-10-0; the Rhanikhet War Fund, Rs. 100; the Raipur War Aid Fund Ladies Committee, Rs. 100; Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss (£5), Rs. 73-1-3; the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; the Administrator, Cambay, Rs. 50; Mr. C. Stothert, Rs. 25; the Administrator, Savantvadi, Rs. 25; Mr. M. Leslie, Rs. 25; Commander Louis St. Crozier, R. N., Rs. 20; Commander W. M. Farewell, C.I.E., Rs. 15; Mr. H. C. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O., Rs. 15; Mr. T. S. Downie, Rs. 15; and Mr. W. H. Neilson, Rs. 15; Total, Rs. 2,77,821-13-10.

THE PROPOSED CITY COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue you state that at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday last Mr. J. A. Wadia graphically described his experience at the sittings of the Committee. You then quote what he said at the meeting. Let me, however, tell you that the statements are not correct. At the meeting of the Committee all Solicitors and Barristers were not on one side. Mr. Baptista who is a Barrister and Mr. Mulji who is a Solicitor were not of the same opinion as other Barristers and Solicitors. As regards pleaders there was only one pleader on the Committee. The picture of the Committee's working given by Mr. Wadia may look graphic but the same is far from correct. It is also absolutely incorrect to say that Lawyer Members did not look at the question from the litigant's point of view and fought amongst themselves.

I may assure you that some of the Lawyer Members of the Committee have bestowed their best attention to the subject from the litigant's point of view and having regard to their experience and intimate knowledge of the working of the Small Causes Court and the mofussil courts, where the procedure adopted is not the summary procedure of the Small Causes Court, they explained how the establishment of a City Court would not remedy the evils of high costs and delay as expected by the lay members of the Committee and the Corporation. If you will refer to the minute made by me you will find what facts and arguments were stated by me in support of the view I took. The lay members of the Committee and the Corporation had preinduced the matter and they were not in a mood to consider the same. And yet the description of Mr. Wadia's experience is made graphic. The same facts and arguments were advanced by me at the last meeting but your report carefully avoids mentioning a single word thereof. Will you please in order to be fair to the other view of the matter publish my minute which I send you herewith.—Yours, etc.

HIRALAL D. NANAVATI.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

MINUTE AS TO CITY CIVIL COURT.

I cannot agree with the report, not because vested rights come in the way as is supposed in some quarters. To them it must be said that he does not deserve to handle public questions, who cannot subordinate the vested interests to the interests of the public.

It is obvious that in arriving at a decision on the question submitted for consideration some members have been carried away by general outcry based on hazy notions and have omitted to consider even the facts and figures produced before them.

The only question before us is to find out a way how to avoid high costs in comparatively small suits in the High Court. In considering this question one has to remember that our attention is to be fixed on costs allowed under the scale of the Court, which a defeated party has to pay to the successful party or which a party has to pay to his own lawyer in the absence of any arrangement or agreement in that behalf. No legislation can compel a lawyer to accept work on certain fees specified in the scale. It is amusing to find that a lover of liberty like Dr. Sukhia making such an unpractical suggestion. The rules can only provide a scale which would operate in the absence of any special agreement and the costs which a defeated party would be bound to pay to a successful party. Beyond this the rules cannot go.

If this principle is before in mind a good portion of the hue and cry against the enormity of costs in the High Court disappears. For while a litigant insists upon having the services of a particular leading Counsel requisitioned on his behalf on payment of any fees that he asks for and instructs his solicitor to incur expenses regardless of the scale and without minding whether he can recover the same if successful, from the other side, has no business to complain against high costs. It is the every day experience of Solicitors that during the pendency of a suit or proceeding, a litigant is so zealous of his success that though reminded that particular costs are not allowed under the scale, he gives instructions to incur them. It is only after the matter is over that he begins his reckonings. No system which human ingenuity can devise can effectively give relief to this class of litigants.

The person whose voice against high costs deserves to be heard is the one who keeps to the scale of fees. Here again one must remember that in the remedy to be applied one must be careful to see that while justice is being made cheap its efficiency and trustworthiness are not impaired.

Granting that in the High Court, at present, high costs have to be incurred in certain comparatively small suits the question really resolves itself into this; whether means can be devised whereby in the High Court itself in comparatively small suits, the costs can be kept under a reasonable proportion or whether another Court should be established for such suits. Before proceeding to deal with the pros and cons of the said two methods it is necessary to know how many suits there are in the High Court in respect of which this complaint is well founded. It must be remembered that in suits which are decided in the High Court as summary suits and uncontested short causes the costs are very little, not more when compared even to the Court fees and pleaders fees of the Small Causes Court. There can be no complaint as to this. The complaint is with respect to contested long causes. From a statement of suits between Rs. 2,000 and 5,000 of the last five years it appears that on an average such suits are about 425 in a year and out of which 335 are decided as short causes and 47 as uncontested summary suits. This leaves about 43 suits at an average every year which call for a remedy.

It is clear that if the first method is adopted efficiency and trustworthiness in the justice dispensed would not be impaired.

It is obvious that no one is for the transfer of such matters to the summary jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court at present. They wish to transfer them to a Court where the Civil Procedure Code is followed in its entirety and from which Court there should be a right of appeal to the High Court. This suggestion which is made in the interest of cheap justice will not bear a closer examination.

In the first place it safely ignores to make any recommendation and makes no provision for professional costs, for the reduction of which the whole subject is started. It gives us no idea of how they intend to regulate the lawyer's fees in this new Court in the cases so transferred to that Court. If people are under the belief that the scale of fees sanctioned for the mofussil lawyers would work in Bombay they are very much mistaken. Even the pleaders practising on the appellate side of the High Court who have only to attend the Court twice for one appeal have made a petition to revise the scale of fees payable to them and get them increased. It is too much to expect that the Lawyers who would practise in the New City Court, and who shall have to attend the Court in respect of a suit several times on different interlocutory applications, would remain content with the scale of fees now prevalent in the Small Causes Court or in the mofussil. It is very singular to note that Pleaders who enthusiastically support the establishment of a City Court, with the object of getting their field widened, do not say a word to assure the public that they are going to work out suits, in which continuous work will have to be done for over a year on the two per cent scale. Even if they agree to that scale at present the result would be that lawyers would make their own agreements with clients and when successful they would only be recouped to the extent of the scale, thus leaving a very great difference to be paid out of ones own pocket even though successful. Thus the burden of the attorney and client costs which it is intended to avoid, is bound to stare them in the face.

Another difficulty or rather the new burden which this suggestion will put upon litigation is in respect of Court fees, in the first instance and in the appeal Court. In the High Court they have not to pay any Court fees while in the City Court they will have to pay. On a suit of Rs. 5,000 it would come to Rs. 275, and the same amount will have to be paid to Government in appeal. The suggestion contained in the report that the scale of Court fees should be so regulated as not to make it a burden to the parties is both vague and impracticable. Government has got its Court Fees Act for the mofussil Courts, the Presidency Small Causes Court and it is impossible for Government to have a different scale for this City Court.

It is not stated in the report whether the jurisdiction of the High Court is to remain for suites which are to be transferred to the City Court. But the advocates of the change conceded that the optional jurisdiction of the High Court is to remain. If that is to be the case some provision will have to be made for a transfer of a suit filed in the City Court to the High Court on the application of the defendant as is allowed at present under Section 39 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act.

I am looking on this question from the litigant's point of wiew and am therefore not referring to the other difficulties in the way viz. the cost of the City Court and the machinery it will require for the purpose of appointing Receivers and enforcing injunctions; nor do I propose to deal with the procedure and practice of the County Court of London both as to litigants and Lawyers as the report does not recommend their adoption.

It is stated in the note appended to the Government communication that it is impossible to put a check on the various means which a defendant can adopt to delay and obstruct a plaintiff's just claim and cause him much expense. It must be remembered that in so far as there is foundation for a complaint like this, it is not peculiar to the High Court alone. The same applies to the mofussil Courts and there is no guarantee that the New City Court would remain immune from that. It is no doubt an abuse of the procedure adopted for the dispensation of justice with a view to safeguard the interests of an honest defendant against a false claim that a defendant should be able to delay and obstruct the plaintiff's claim and unnecessarily put him to expenses. But it is not possible for a defendant to avail of such tactics before a competent and a practical judge.

It must also be considered very seriously whether in order to remedy a grievance existing in about 45 suits every year and an equal number of other matters, we should recommend the establishment of a New Court. Though the report is carefully silent as to the maximum jurisdiction of the New Court, we must take it that it is to be Rs. 5,000 as recommended in the Hon. Mr. Patel's Resolution. The figures are therefore based upon that hypothesis.

I consider it would be more prudent to look for a reduction of costs in the High Court itself. Doing so would not unnecessarily burden those cases which are gone through without any large amount of costs, and would touch only the real spot of complaint. While in the former method in trying to remedy the grievance you are unnecessarily increasing costs in cases of summary suits, short causes and exparte decrees. Rules are being framed in the High Court for a reduction of costs in suits upto Rs. 4,000 and under and in my opinion the report of the Committee as originally drafted was the proper report to be put before the Corporation.

It is needless to say that the suggestion of Dr. Sukhia about Municipal cases, however good and desirable it may be is absolutely out of place and totally irrelevant in this report.

HIRALAL D. NANAVATI.

G. I. P. RAILWAY LOCAL TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the 1st instant the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Co. has made a change in Local Trains giving good facility to Kalyan and Thana passengers by a fast Thana Local Train which does not stop at any station between Thana and Victoria Terminus.

The other train that runs after the fast one is a Kalyan Local which always arrives at Boribunder at 10-45 a.m. though its due time is 10-17. Generally the office time is 10-30 a.m. and passengers stopping at Ghatkopar are put to great trouble on account of this state of trains. There is no other suitable train arriving at Boribunder at 10-15 or 10-20 hence great many men have to attend their duties late every day. Of course such delay would not be tolerated long by any office, and passengers other than Thana ones have no other alternative. The former state of trains was quite satisfactory and it is not known why now such inconvenience is caused to great many men. It is very good for Thana people, but what of others? I hope the Traffic Manager will consider this matter and will immediately make reasonable changes in Local Trains to suit other passengers.—Yours, etc.,

SHIVLAL P. MEHTA.

Gopal Bhuwan,
6th September, 1917.

APPEAL TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding an "Appeal to the Municipality" by a "Friend of Sufferers" in your issue of the 3rd instant, I should like to acquaint you with some more facts in the matter. The Stand Pipe on Mahim Cross Road seems to have been cut off by some lower Municipal Officials at the instigation of an individual who has his residence near by at a distance of about 60 feet. This gentleman had no reason at all to lodge a complaint against the presence of the said pipe as there is a big wall standing between his house and the place of the said pipe. In spite of all this taking the complaint to be a genuine one, our Municipality which is ever famous in executing things for public benefit had no cause at all to mind a complaint of an individual and bring a breach in the safeguard of the interest of the public. Beside the place where the pipe was standing is in close vicinity of Mahim Bazar which is the centre of corn, cloth, gold and silver trade for surrounding villages. The public approached the Municipality in the matter but no satisfactory reply was obtained. Will therefore our ever wakeful members of Corporation of "G" Ward stand to their sense of duty and put a stop to some of the improper acts of lower Municipal Officials by redressing the grievances of the thirsty?.—Yours, etc.

"RESIDENT."

Mahim, Bombay, 7th September, 1917.

It is understood that the Burma unit going to Madras for training will be stationed at St. Thomas Mount and Pallaveram.

BOMBAY MILLHANDS' STRIKE.

A QUIET DAY.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

Yesterday being Sunday, there were no fresh developments in the situation. The affected mills, which number seven and not six as stated in the "Sunday Chronicle," presented a quiet appearance and nothing was doing.

Enquiries made yesterday morning go to show that as a matter of fact the trouble started as early as Thursday. The men belonging to the Crown Spinning and Weaving Mills (near Textile Mills) and numbering about a thousand, struck work after the mid-day interval. On the cause being ascertained, the management, it is said, agreed to give the men the increase demanded as from July. The men proceeded to work on Friday morning as usual, but after receiving their wages plus the promised increase, refused to resume work. They demanded afresh, it is alleged overtime and a number of other concessions. The management pleaded that no other mill had done anything in the direction suggested by the men and it is said that an assurance was given that in case other mills gave extra concessions to their men, similar concessions would be extended to the men of the Crown Mills also. The men, among whom there seems to have been no sort of agreement or understanding, would not heed the assurance nor would they resume work. The mills remain closed since Friday; but it is believed that the men might possibly turn up to-day and resume their work.

HOW THE TROUBLE SPREAD.

Evidently, the trouble, which first of all manifested itself here, spread at once to the Currimbhoy group of mills—the Mahomedbhoy, Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy and Pabaney Mills—which are not very far off, and the men belonging to these three, whose number alone is roughly over 5,000, were apparently influenced by what had happened at the Crown Mills and at noon time on Friday determined to demand the increase being given effect to from 1st July. It is particularly to be noted here that the men had been previously notified of the spontaneous desire of the mills to increase the wages from 1st August. The men saw in the example of the Crown Mills their opportunity, to which considerable moral force was lent by what had been done at other mills including the Edward Sassoon Mills in addition to those mentioned yesterday. At first, the mills were apparently not inclined to treat the demand seriously, though on Saturday they did, and tried to persuade them to return to work, by promising that their grievances would be attended to on the return of the principal shethia of the Managing Agents' firm. Persuasion failed to produce the desired effect and in consequence the men are called to meet the authorities to-day. It is expected that the Managing Agents would be present and their reply communicated to the men on the spot.

On Saturday, the above-named group of mills were not working. The men began to collect, at the usual hour in the morning, in front and in the vicinity of the mills concerned. No men went in for work, nor did they show any disposition to do so. In the meanwhile, they discovered that in spite of their attempt, late on the previous day, the men of the Fazulbhoy mills, which are adjacent to the Pabaney mills, had started work, as usual, and they were working, it is said, for about half an hour or so, when the strikers are said to have rushed in and compelled the men to stop work. There were not wanting some of these little "incidents," so common to all strikes; but beyond that nothing happened worth noting. The same may be said to have happened in the case of the Pearl and Islam mills, the former of which belongs to the Fazulbhoy group and the latter to the Currimbhoys. It might have spread to the Crescent Mills (late Damodar Mills) also belonging to the Currimbhoy group. But in the meantime, the authorities appraised the Police of their apprehension. A decent number of policemen turned up on the spot, promptly took charge of the approaches and turned back the strikers as they were pushing forward. The Crescent, thanks to the timely assistance of the Police, kept working on Saturday. But it is now apprehended that they might keep away from work this morning. I hear that the men have been promised prompt and favourable consideration as soon as the other mills concerned give concessions to their men.

HOW THE POLICE CAME IN.

Except for the aid which the Police were called in to give the Crescent Mills, their conduct contrasts very favourably with that in connection with the G. I. P. Railway strike. As was stated yesterday beyond the casual advice which was rendered to the men, they have throughly respected the law which governs the relations of the employer and the employed. They have treated the present strike as a private affair in which they have nothing to do, so long as they are not called upon "to maintain order and preserve peace." There is no need for either, as the men are as throughly well-behaved as in the G. I. P. strike. A Police Officer to whom I spoke in a very casual way about the difference in the conduct of the police in the two cases, remarked rather in an off-handish sort of manner that the Railway strike was "Government affair" and, therefore, it was their duty to interfere with it even if it were a mere labour dispute. This is hardly the place to comment on the remark, though I remember perfectly how a very highly placed Police Officer once told me most positively that the Railway strike was entirely a "private matter governed by the law of demand and supply." I have stated this here merely to show what opinions some of our Police Officers hold in these matters.

SOME MILLOWNERS' VIEWS.

Some influential gentlemen having important connections in the textile mill industry, who were interviewed yesterday expressed the opinion that at this time it would be a great mistake to refuse the demand of the workmen. Asked for the reasons, they stated that firstly the workmen were obsessed with a sense of their own importance and secondly that they felt that the mills were making enormous profits as a result of their labour. The high pressure under which practically all the mills are working has not tended to lessen the influence of these considerations with the men. They concluded by saying that the best thing to do in the existing circumstances was for the affected mills to follow the example of the other mills which of their own accord have already taken definite steps in this behalf.

NECESSITY FOR CONCERTED ACTION.

In this connection, it may be of interest to note that a letter has been addressed to the local Mill Owners' Association, on the subject of the increase of wages, and enquiring, as I am informed, why the Association did not see to it that concerted action was not taken among the mills admitted to the membership of the Association. While it is no doubt in the interest of the mill owners themselves that concerted action should be taken in such matters, I am constrained to point out here how there is even greater need among the working classes themselves for better organisation and equipment. The trouble in the case of the Crown Mills reveals the astounding fact that the men are not quite sure why they have struck work, after their demand for an increase of wages as from 1st July had been promptly granted. I am told that different sets of workmen have put forward different sets of reasons and though it does not ordinarily fall within the province of a letter of this nature, it is necessary to point out how urgent the need is for some sort of common understanding as in the case of the Railway men's grievances. In the latter case we had tangible grounds to go upon; but here at any rate, there is absolutely nothing which may easily be tackled. This is certainly a matter which falls within the purview of the Mill-hands Association and the Social Service League. But neither of them appears to be taking any interest in the affair. There is a branch of the Mill-hands Association at Lower Parel and on both the occasions of my visit since Saturday remained closed.

Great interest attaches to the trend of events to-day and fresh developments in the situation are awaited with considerable anxiety.

THE IMMEDIATE NEED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are sure indications of a conspiracy to prejudice Mr. Montagu against India and postpone the day of India's liberation. It rests with us to see that such attempts are frustrated. Shall we sleep when our enemies "have buckled their armour and forth to the fight are gone." If we let the present opportunity pass, it will be an eternal disgrace for our land, and we may have to live in bondage for all time to come. It is of the utmost importance that Mr. Montagu should know the real India, the India of the Indians, India smarting under the operation of unjust laws, India with her heroes incarcerated, India united in her demand for their immediate release, India which is in no mood to tolerate misrepresentation and injustice on the part of vested interests.

Mr. Montagu has called for a full statement of the Internment affair. But past experience should convince us that the official statement of it will be largely coloured by considerations of prestige. Should we allow this official version to be the sole guide for Mr. Montagu to form his opinion and take action? Time has come when an authoritative Indian statement should be submitted to the Secretary of State. Following are some of the ways in which India must immediately act:—

(1) A full statement of the Indian point of view should be drawn up by the Conference which is to meet at Allahabad next month. The statement should emphasize the constitutional character of Home Rule agitation, services of Mrs. Besant to the Empire, the calming effect of her political work, indirect and open attacks of the bureaucracy on her work and the repressive measures leading up to the internment. The statement should also declare India's confidence in Mrs. Besant and her work and demand her immediate release along with that of others as an essential preliminary of successful co-operation with the people. The statement to be sent by cable to the Premier and Mr. Montagu by the middle of next month.

(2) Friends of India in Parliament should be at once informed of facts in connection with the internment so that when the official version is on the tables of the House of Commons, they should be able to expose its hollowness.

(3) In the meanwhile every Association in India, each District Congress Committee, each Committee of the Moslem League, each branch of the Home Rule League, every individual in India (if possible) must send a cable immediately to the Premier and Mr. Montagu to the following effect:—

Mrs. Besant and colleagues victims of reactionary bureaucracy unwilling to move with the times. Success of Secretary's visit impossible without their release. India reminds Secretary that in Ireland even revolutionaries are released to secure co-operation of people.

(4) While this should be done *at once* every patriotic citizen in every part of India should take to noting all the efforts of Anglo-India to defeat the object of Mr. Montagu's visit, every act of suppression, repression and oppression on the part of the bureaucracy even the minutest item of evidence tending to show the incapacity of Anglo-India to understand the real India, and its unfitness therefore to continue any longer to control the destinies of one-fifth of the human race.—Yours, etc.

B. J. VASWANI, M.A.,

LANDLORDS AND RENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The landlords, nowadays with heaps of wealth and boundless luxuries, seem to be quite dissatisfied with their present rate of house-rents, which are practically higher than before the war and are now sending notices and threats to vacate the *kholis* in order to let to new tenants or to keep same with increased rent. Now the market prices have risen very high; the tenant in service is sure to hear of disposal of his services, if he requests his employers to increase his monthly salary, so as to meet with his daily wants. Even in this time of scarcity and dearness of necessities, the poor landlord seems to be envying his rich tenant of limited income and desires to increase the rent of *kholis*, which may be practically no better than a bath room of the landlord himself, for the sake of his enjoyments, amusements, luxurious drives, etc., at the sacrifice of hundreds of his tenants. Look at this public safety? I am made aware, it is an offence to print facts of difficulties, but however, it is no offence or crime such as to suck a tenant, who can very hardly afford gladly to offer a sweetened cup of milk to his dear little baby.—Yours, etc.

B. R.

Bombay, 5th September, 1917.

TEMPERANCE AND WAR.

LECTURE BY DR. HAROLD MANN.

Dr. Harold H. Mann delivered a lecture on "Temperance and the War" at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Bombay, on Saturday. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

Dr. Mann said that after the war was over there was the greatest danger of an economic crisis arising, and the pinch would be felt not only in Europe, but also in India. They would then find it necessary to economise in every direction and to stop the wastage of money, energy and other resources. Among the different ways in which these resources were wasted, one was consumption of liquor. The total amount of grain used for the production of alcoholic liquors would represent a quantity of food which could keep alive five million people for a year, in his country. On the same basis the grain thus wasted in the whole of Europe would provide food for thirty million people a year. Now, it was a well established fact that for the manufacture of beer they had to destroy 90 per cent. of the food value of the material used, the same percentage in the case of spirit being 99. The opinion of a majority of medical men was that they did not only destroy the food value of grain in this proportion, but they also converted the stuff into a material, which, even if taken in a small quantity, made a man less efficient than he would otherwise be, destroyed the value of his work, and lessened the term of his life. Here in India as well as in Europe, this was an exceedingly serious problem. He agreed that this was but one of the many sources of waste of material, life and efficiency, but he maintained there was not one among them which could compare with it in size, importance and seriousness. Let them therefore determine as patriots—whether Englishmen or Indians—that they would safeguard their country and their people and would not allow this waste to go on. He regretted that England did not tackle the question of drink in the first stages of the war as some other countries did. Those here would say that they in India were practically free from the vice of drink, and that the number of people who took liquor was mere nothing compared with the number of such people in Europe and America. That was right and it was one of the things for which India should always be proud. But he was sorry to say from his experience of all classes of people in Western India that the consumption of liquor was increasing fast and that people, who twenty or thirty years never took liquor, took it now. If India hoped to improve her material position after the war, she should conserve all her resources; for he could foresee that a great economic strain would follow the end of the war and the whole world perhaps with the exception of America and Japan, would be much poorer than it was before the war.

INSULT AND CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 10 EACH.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Mr. Shivrao Mukund Palekar charged A. B. Rege, S. B. Rege, A. K. Ghurye and K. V. Keni with insult and criminal intimidation on the night of the 20th August 1917. Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. Franklin De Souza appeared for the complainant while Mr. N. N. Saher and Mr. D. K. Bitlimoria defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the accused had been molesting him as he had made a complaint against Ghurye. On the night of the 20th August the accused came to his house at Grant Road and called him out, and on his declining to do so they abused him and threatened to assault him. It was due to the intervention of his witnesses that no serious breach of the peace occurred.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying the complaint was a false one. They further alleged that the first accused went to the complainant's room to question him about his having beaten a "bataki" in the chawl and about his having abused the women residing in the neighbourhood.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined them Rs. 10 each.

CLEANING MACHINE NUISANCE AT MANDVI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mandvi locality is generally inhabited by the Grain Merchants and who have their Pedhies and dwelling houses there. Some of the merchants are in the habit of working the grain cleaning machines. These machines are used to separate the dust and dirt from grain. When they are being worked they make such a noise that it tells upon the ears, and as they are also worked at night the people who dwell in the neighbourhood can get no silent sleep on account of their disturbance. Again the dust and dirt spread in the atmosphere makes it so thick that it is injurious to the health of the neighbours. When the complaint to stop this nuisance is made to the Municipality the answer which is received in due course is that our letter would be placed in due course before the Corporation. But in the meantime the lease of the premises where these machines are worked expires and the Municipality learns about it from some of its Ward officers and sends a curt reply that the nuisance complained of does not exist. After the interval of some three or four months another person leases the premises and installs this machine and works it and when the Municipality is requested to stop the nuisance it follows the same process with the same result and thus there is no end to the complaint and no end to the nuisance.

We do not understand how the Municipal authorities afford to neglect such a serious nuisance which is injurious to the health of the public and why they fail to take immediate steps to stop the same in the interests of the welfare of the inhabitants.

We hope that it will attract the notice of our active Municipal Commissioner who will be kind enough to remedy the same and the dwellers will have no cause in future to complain against this grievance.—Yours, etc.,

HIRJI GOVINDJI.

Bombay, September 5th.

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K. T. Advani:—We cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected contributions.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, September 10, 1917.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

Reuter's announcement that Dr. Michaelis and the Austrian Foreign Minister have reached an agreement to establish a Polish Government, "consisting firstly of a council of regency of three members," gives us the clue to a desperate remedy. The last item of news we had in respect of German intentions towards Poland was the intimation that the Council appointed by Germany to consider the problems relating to the granting of self-government to the Poles had been dissolved. That fact represents one of the greatest defeats Germany has suffered in the war. The new decision is evidently an attempt to retrieve it, but Germany's efforts are foredoomed to failure. Her army has swept over many thousands of acres of Polish land, and the number of Polish subjects now under the heel of the enemy may well be reckoned in millions. But her last hopes of setting up an independent nation under her sovereignty have gone, and all her carefully prepared schemes are proved worthless. For some weeks we have seen the inevitable end, for comparatively small though the hopes of a Polish nation in close relation with Germany were from the first, they soon became altogether impossible when the news of the Russian Revolution reached the people. She now has the great problem of keeping under control a great country full of enemies, whose sympathies are definitely and actively on the side of the Russian people, and her task cannot be lessened by the steadily increasing demands being made on her armies by the Allies.

When first Germany declared her intention of giving Poland her liberty under her own king there were many circumstances which strongly favoured the success of her schemes. The treatment of Poland was the greatest blot on the history of the old autocracy, and though, at the outbreak of the war the Tsar, through the Manifesto issued by Duke Nicholas, promised a large measure of self-government to the Poles, no serious effort was made to carry that promise into effect. M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister submitted to the Tsar and Council a scheme of autonomy, which, though moderate, was not accepted, and led to the resignation of that great Minister. Without doubt, this, and a strong agitation among some of the Russian reactionaries, prepared the way for the enemy overtures when Warsaw was captured. The Tsar and his Government treated the Polish question with far less consideration than the matter demanded, and the Poles were beginning to get hopeless concerning the future. Another matter assisted the Germans in their overtures. As soon as they had captured Warsaw they founded a university; they restored liberty to the Polish language; they permitted the exhibition of Polish symbols and national colours. In all these respects they have broken very abruptly with the Russian tradition and practice of repression before the war. Side by side with these concessions to sentiment there had gone on a respectable amount of practical constructive work. Such efforts could not be altogether fruitless even among a nation deeply suspicious of the Prussian and his methods. A Council was appointed, and it appears from the names that have been published that a fair proportion were Polish leaders of some standing who had worked hard for their country, but in despair of Russia ever doing the right thing they had decided that Poland's future lay in co-operation with Germany. Austria, too, took her share in this effort to inveigle the Poles, for they established a distinctive Polish army with all the symbols and colours of the country. The idea was to suggest to the Poles that here was the nucleus of a Polish national army which was to foreshadow a Polish State.

Our information is too scanty to permit of our forming any adequate judgment of the force of opinion in captured Poland in favour of accepting the proposals of the Central Powers, but from time to time have appeared references to the disappointments of the Germans at the failure of their proposals. For instance, the main object of the Prussian ruler was the formation of a large army which would provide an adequate addition to his already greatly depleted forces, and though an elaborate organisation was set in motion, the response was very meagre. After the outbreak of the Russian Revolution volunteering ceased, and the Central Powers decided to close all the recruiting stations. The figures of the Polish Volunteers are not available, but it is sufficiently known that the whole scheme proved a fiasco. The delay made by the Russian Government in dealing with the Polish question increased rather than diminished their demands, and by the end of the second year, the ambitions of the Poles included a far greater measure of self-government than was at first contemplated, and also a far larger area. The Poles now realised that the matter had become an international question, and that there was now a possibility of all the parts of Poland being reunited. The leaders of Poland knew that no such reunion would be possible under German schemes, and very soon it became evident that no such plan was contemplated by the Central Powers who were strongly opposed to giving up any part of their territory. But some said that part was better than nothing, and they prepared to assist the German schemes. The Revolution and the growing strength of the Allies turned the scales completely against the Central Powers, and even the men who had responded to the German appeals, found their task hopeless, and have resigned. In spite of all their efforts to conciliate the Poles, little progress was made, and a German social writer was forced to admit that distrust and fear of the Prussians remained the dominent sentiment in the occupied districts.

The Provisional Government wasted no time in dealing with Poland and so putting the final touch to Germany's failure. A remarkable manifesto was issued on March 30th by the Provisional Government. "Bound to Russia by a free military Union, the Polish State will be a solid rampart against the pressure of the Central Powers against the Slav nations. The Polish nation liberated and unified, will settle for itself the nature of its own Government, expressing its will by means of a Constituent Assembly convoked on the basis of universal suffrage, in the capital of Poland." A Commission was immediately appointed, and Prince Lvov, the late Premier, declared that the creation of a working commission was a guarantee of the relation between the two peoples, and stated that the commission would decide not only regarding all old institutions and affairs but would also settle all quarrels and misunderstandings existing between the Russians and the Poles. This policy had its desired effect, and though the Central Powers declared their intention of offering Poland a regency of three eminent Polish politicians, a ministerial cabinet and a Council of State, the Polish people almost unitedly threw their influence on the side of the Russian proposals. At the Polish Congress at Moscow last month a resolution was passed in favour of the creation of an independent Polish State re-uniting all Polish territories with an outlet to the sea north of the Vistula, and declaring that a premature peace would be contrary to Polish interests. M. Bakhmetieff, a Russian statesman, stated in a public address recently that complete independence would be granted to Poland. He had no doubt that an agreement would be reached on some of the difficult questions the commission had to deal with. Poland would have complete control of its destiny as to the form of government, tariffs, alliances, etc., though it was hoped that she would choose to gravitate toward Russia, though no compulsion would be applied. If the statements made by the new Russian Government, and the Allies regarding Poland are to be fulfilled then Germany must prepare herself to give up the part of Poland taken by her when the country was partitioned. Her failure in Poland will be complete. Not only her attempts to seduce the Polish people from their allegiance in war, but her pre-war efforts to people the Polish districts with German emigrants and settlers have been entirely fruitless, and serve to show how vain are the efforts to sap the independence of a free people.

FEMALE EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT.

The latest issue of the "United Provinces Gazette," contains a Government Resolution on the education of girls. The resolution deserves more than a passing notice for two very important reasons. For one thing it constitutes a lamentable tale of the state of education among girls in that educationally backward part of the country and, secondly, it affords a good illustration of a tendency of the bureaucratic mind, which has of late manifested itself rather prominently. We refer to the self-complacence with which the bureaucrats transfer the whole blame for a deplorable state of things for which they are mainly responsible to the shoulders of the much less offending public. The progress of education, whether among boys or girls, in every part of the country is, in all conscience, most unsatisfactory. It is scandalously so in the United Provinces where with a population of forty-eight millions, only sixty thousand Hindu and Mahomedan girls are at present under instruction. How do the Government account for this? Is their any expression of regret or apology that the efforts they have made in the past have not been commensurate with their responsibility or with the needs of the community? Not at all. Instead, the educated and the uneducated public of the United Provinces are told that if there has been no progress, they alone are responsible. The real obstacles to advance in the education of girls are to be found, according to them, "in the attitude of the people; in the apathy and indifference of the vast majority; in their unwillingness to allow their daughters to remain at school sufficiently long to enable them to derive any benefit from their advance; and in their strong aversion from the adoption by their daughters of the teaching profession." The existence of these obstacles, says Sir James Meston, is nowhere denied. And taking this as his text he proceeds to administer an excessive rebuke to the educated classes:

> "There is, however, a constant and not unnatural tendency on the part of many publicists to minimise their importance, and to attribute in the main to the lack of support or other shortcomings on the part of the Government, a condition of affairs which they feel to be discreditable to the community. As pointed out three years ago, the position is also obscured by the largely artificial nature of the discussions upon it. The appearance of a popular demand is created by the theoretical enthusiasm of many speakers and writers who support the education of women as an abstract proposition. Unfortunately the influence of these persons is not in proportion to their enthusiasm, and even the enthusiasm too often evaporates in words. When so meagre is the result of a concerted effort to arouse the practical interest of the educated community, it is hopeless to expect any rapid and widespread development of a movement which in so many ways runs counter to the social habits and susceptibilities of the masses."

If Sir James Meston had kept himself really in touch with the currents of progressive public opinion in the United Provinces as in every other part of the country, he would have thought twice before giving such a free rein to his imagination. It is, of course, a fact that the people of the United Provinces in common with their brethren throughout the country have not adequately performed their part of the duty in creating a sufficiently favourable atmosphere for the growth of education among girls. We are also free to admit,—and we have no doubt that this is also the view of every dispassionate and patriotic Indian,—that so long as the antiquated customs of the "purdah" and child marriage which jointly are responsible for the early withdrawal of girls from schools remain, so long will the advance in education be not so satisfactory as it should be. True also that private efforts in the direction of a wider diffusion of education among Indian women, many and laudable as they have been, are capable of considerable expansion. Nevertheless, all this does not, in any degree, justify the attempt of Sir James Meston's Government to transfer the entire blame to the people. As to a demand for education it is an incontrovertible fact that it is greater to-day than it was a decade ago and that day by day it is gaining in intensity. Sir James Meston could not have so soon forgotten his own confession on this point when he repudiated his previous policy of following public opinion and private enterprise at a distance on the plea that, girls' education was "a delicate ground for Government to tread on." "I have all the enthusiasm of a convert," said his Honour some months ago,

> "because I have a confession to make.. A few months ago I felt considerable doubts about the prospects of female education owing to the belief that there was not much demand for it, but what I saw in the course of my tour in the province has dispelled the doubt."

Let us, however, for the moment put on one side the question of the demand for education. Let it be admitted that the people themselves have not put forth their best efforts. Let it also be admitted that there has been no lack of sympathy on the part of the Government. The root-cause of the lamentable state of education among girls in the United Provinces lies elsewhere. Have the efforts of the Government been even approximately commensurate with their profession? The chief practical form which those efforts should take is the financial support given to the cause of education of girls. Have the Government started more normal schools to meet the difficulty presented by the paucity of trained teachers? Have they been liberal in giving financial assistance to private schools struggling for funds. Have they started more schools for girls themselves? No one who has studied the statistics showing the efforts the Government have made can accept the view that the latter have fulfilled their responsibility to anything like an adequate extent.

Notes of the Day.

War-time Franchise.

Reuter informed as on Saturday that the Secretary of State has introduced the War-time Franchise Bill in the Canadian Parliament. The Bill is to be applicable to the forthcoming federal elections and contains some novel features. In the first place the Canadian Parliament is asked to do what the British House of Commons did not by a majority of votes think it expedient to do, namely, to disenfranchise the conscientious objectors. Apart from this, the most noteworthy feature of the proposed Bill is that it enfranchises the wife or widow, mother, daughters or sisters of soldiers serving overseas. This is of course very gratifying. But the claim of women to a vote is based on their inherent personal right and is not one derived from a male relative. And such a partial recognition of that claim,—though it marks a welcome beginning of a reform long overdue,—can hardly be said to be just alike to those women who are benefited by it and to those who are not.

Pay of the Soldiers.

The statement made by the "Daily Chronicle" that the pay of soldiers will shortly be increased by 50 per cent though welcome will not come as a surprise. It is a notorious fact that the pay which a soldier gets for risking his life in the service of the State is out of all proportion to what he would command in any ordinary peaceful vocation of life. The satisfaction of the soldier with an amount which he would disdain to accept from a private employer is, of course, a proof of the sacrifice an individual will undergo for an ideal. But it would be sheer ingratitude on the part of the State to continue to exact this sacrifice at a time when circumstances have necessitated a rise in wages of all workers. There is also another consideration that has to be borne in mind. While the regular British soldier before the war made the Army his profession, the present British soldier is fighting only for the cause and is doing so, in most cases, at great personal sacrifice of income.

Hindu-Moslem Unity.

One of the most potent signs of the times is the fact that Hindu-Moslem unity is rapidly becoming a comprehensive and concrete reality throughout the Country. Striking testimony to this is afforded in a piece of news which comes from Fatehgarh in the United Provinces. Nothing in the past has been more deplorable than the causeless quarrels between the two communities over the celebration of various festivals. The primary cause of this, of course, has been the ignorance of the masses combined with the absence of sane guidance for them. They have been,—Hindus and Mahomedans alike,—at the mercy of any fanatical priest or Mulla or of some other species of mischief-maker.

The Lead of Fatehgarh.

Fatehgarh has now set an example which, we trust, will be followed by every other city and village in India in due course. "A committee of representative Hindus and Mohamedans," we read, "has been formed in that place to arrive at a definite and satisfactory settlement about arrangements in connection with the coming Dasarah and Muharrum festivals in October next. In the list of the names of the members of the Committees for the two communities, a Hindu, Rai Bahadur Sarup Narain, is among the representatives of the Muslims, while a Mohamedan, Khan Bahadur Ashiq Ali Khan, is one of the representatives of the Hindus." We have not the slightest doubt that a properly organised joint Hindu-Moslem campaign of education and reconciliation on the lines of the Fatehgarh movement will have the happiest of results. Let Bombay bestir herself in this behalf at once.

Advance Baroda!

The Hon. Mr. Kalidas Narayendas has given notice to H. H. the Gaekwar's Government of the following resolution to be moved at the next session of the State Legislative Council: "That this Council recommend to his Highness' Government to introduce a system of free secondary and higher education, which is fast becoming a luxury of the rich, to place higher education within the easy reach of the meanest of his Highness' subjects along with the system of free and compulsory Primary education, which has really been a boon conferred upon the subjects of the Baroda State by the Government."

Other Resolutions.

The following two resolutions will also be moved by Mr. Narayendas who, further, proposes to introduce a bill amending the present Legislative Act:

(1) "To secure the services of really good teachers, to enable them to keep up their enthusiasm in the work and to make the instruction imparted really efficient and beneficial to children; this Council deem it necessary to recommend to his Highness' Government, to fix the minimum and maximum grades of the teachers of the Vernacular Educational Department and especially of the Primary Schools."

(2) "The law of 'Veth-Bigar" applying directly to the class of agriculturists as it is, serves to give rise to a feeling of contempt and disregard for the noble profession itself and the very high esteem and respect for the profession is being gradually lowered. With a view to raise the prestige and dignity of the farmer and his profession, this Council recommend to his Highness' Government totally to repeal the said law."

The Seva Sadan and Under-nourished School Children.

It is a sad but well-known fact that the great majority of the school-going children drawn from the poorer classes are absolutely under-fed, weak in constitution, delicate in health and hopelessly unable to stand the heavy strain of modern school life. Yet these very children are to be our future citizens!—Citizens who one day will be called upon to take their active share in life and to help in moulding India's future destinies. Hence it ought to be the bounden duty of every well-wisher of the country to see that these little mites are at least provided with sufficient wholesome and nutritious food, which alone can make them strong, healthy and more fit to stand the struggle of life. In the right spirit of social service, the Seva Sadan, we are glad to note, have taken a step in the right direction, and started the experiment, though on a small scale, of providing such youngsters with simple but nourishing food during recess hour and this, irrespective of their caste or creed. The workers exercise personal supervision and see that none but the actually poor and deserving get the benefit of such distribution. At present provision is made only for 256 such school children of whom 95 are Parsis, 64 Deccanis, 52 Mahomedans and 45 Gujeraties. The cost of such distribution of simple food comes up to about Rs 3,600 per year, towards which the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Charities contribute Rs. 500 and for the remaining Rs. 3,100 the Seva Sadan has to depend entirely upon the voluntary contributions of the philanthropic public who, it is hoped, will generously respond to enable this admirable movement to continue. Donations may be sent to the Secretary Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Grant Road Post.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency attended the Races on Saturday afternoon.

Brigadier-General R. N. Gamble, Inspector of Administration, Indian Defence Force, will visit Allahabad between the 8th and 11th instant and in connection with the visit there will be a conference of officers on the 10th of the various units of the Allahabad Brigade.

FRESH FRENCH SUCCESS ON THE MEUSE.

SENSATIONAL EXPOSURE OF GERMAN DIPLOMATIC METHODS.

FRENCH SUCCESS ON MEUSE.

POSITIONS CONSIDERABLY EXTENDED.

WHOLE OF CHAUME WOOD CARRIED.

OVER 500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 9.

Last night's French communiqué says:—On the right of the Meuse, the French this morning attacked enemy lines on a front of two and a half kilometres in the sector of the Fosses and Caurieres woods. The operations met with complete success. In spite of the desperate resistance of the enemy we extended our positions north of the Fosses wood and carried the whole of the Chaume wood and the line west dominating the Caurieres wood.

We captured over 500 prisoners.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN CHAULMES WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Sept. 10.

A French communiqué says, fighting continues in Chaulmes wood, where the enemy gained ground.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NEAR HARGICOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 9.

A British communiqué says enemy artillery was more active in the neighbourhood of Hargicourt, but elsewhere was less marked. There was no infantry action.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Sept. 10.

A British communiqué says:—We entered German trenches on a several hundred yards front eastward of Villeret, taking prisoners. We made a raid near Gavrelle, eastward of Vermelles.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

M. RIBOT CONSENTS TO FORM CABINET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

M. Ribot has consented to form a Cabinet.

ASSASSIN OF EX-AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

DEATH PENALTY COMMUTED BY EMPEROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

The Austrian Emperor has commuted the death sentence on Adler, who assassinated the Austrian Premier Stuergkh, to eighteen years' penal servitude.

U. S. CONSERVES GOLD SUPPLY.

EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF COIN, BULLION AND CURRENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

The President prohibits exportation of coin, bullion and currency after September except under licence for the purpose of conserving the gold supply, which Japan, Mexico and Spain have recently drawn heavily upon.

GREEK RECRUITS' ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Sept. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

Telegrams from provinces state that there has been an enthusiastic response to the call to the colours of 1916/17 classes. Recruits are clamouring for war.

RIGA FRONT.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

ENEMY AEROPLANES BOMB JACOBSTADT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Sept. 9.

A Russian wireless communiqué says the situation in the Riga region is unchanged. Enemy aeroplanes have bombed Jacobstadt. Five enemy aeroplanes unsuccessfully attacked our torpedo-boat patrols in the Gulf of Riga.

KAISER'S LATEST.

BOASTFUL SPEECH TO TROOPS IN RIGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

The Kaiser, in a boastful speech to the troops at Riga, said, "This town, founded by the old German spirit, has again been liberated from long oppression. The success was more rapid than was expected and the enemy has sustained a crushing blow. We will defend ourselves, no matter how long. Such blows as Riga hasten victory. The Lord of Creation has granted our prayers and is giving us our daily bread. Therefore, onward with an iron will to victory."

SITUATION IN PETROGRAD.

QUESTION OF REMOVAL OF GOVERNMENT UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

A Commissioner-General has been appointed to deal with overcrowding. He has appealed to inhabitants not obliged to remain in Petrograd gradually to leave the city in view of the possibility of enemy air raids and scarcity of provisions.

The newspaper "Retch" says Government is considering the question of removing to Moscow.

FUTURE OF POLAND.

AUSTRO-GERMAN AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH POLISH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

It is announced in Berlin that Dr. Michaelis and Count Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, have reached an agreement to establish a Polish Government, consisting firstly of a council of regency of three members. If a cabinet is subsequently constituted it will order elections to a Polish parliament.

GERMAN TRAIN COLLISION.

LUDENDORFF WITH STAFF SLIGHTLY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.
Recd. 7.30 a.m., Sept. 9.

A telegram from Berlin discloses that the train in which Ludendorff was in at the end of August, collided with a munitions train. The former was smashed and overturned. Ludendorff and his staff were slightly injured by splinters.

Orders hve been issued by the Bombay Government exempting from liability to serve as jurors or assessors in Courts of Session in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Defence Force (a) who are at the time being undergoing their preliminary training or who have completed such training and are required to attend four or more drills a week, or (b) who are at the time being on actual military duty.

HUNS' DISHONEST DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

MR. LANSING'S AMAZING REVELATIONS.

UGLY CYPHER MESSAGES FROM ARGENTINA.

SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE A TRANSMISSION BUREAU.

ARGENTINA'S HOSPITALITY SYSTEMATICALLY ABUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

Mr. Lansing announces that "the Department of State has secured certain telegrams from Count Luxburg, German Charge D'Affaires at Buenos Aires, to the Foreign Office in Berlin which, I regret to say, were despatched from Buenos Aires by the Swedish Legation as its own official messages addressed to the Foreign Office at Stockholm. The following are translations of the German text:—

'May 1917, Number 32.—This Government has now released the German and Austrian ships on which hitherto a guard has been placed in consequence of the settlement of the Monte Protegido case. There has been a great change in public feeling and Government will in future only clear Argentine ships as far as Las Palmas. I beg that the small steamer Oranguazo 31st January, (meaning "which sailed on 31st.") three hundred tons, which is now nearing Bordeaux with a view to change of flag may be spared if possible or else sunk without a trace being left. (Sd.) Luxburg.'

'July 3rd 1917, Number 59.—I learn from reliable sources that the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is a notorious ass and Anglophile, declared in a secret session of the Senate that Argentina would demand from Berlin a promise not to sink any more Argentine ships and that if Berlin did not agree to this relations would be broken off. I recommend that a refusal be given and if necessary the calling in of mediation of Spain. (Sd.) Luxburg.'

'July 9th 1917, Number 64.—Without showing any tendency to make concessions, postpone reply to Argentine Note until receipt of further reports. Change in Ministry is probable. As regards Argentine steamers I recommend either compelling them to turn back, or sinking them without leaving any traces or letting them through; they are all quite small. (Sd.) Luxburg.'

Mr. Lansing published the translation of the Swedish cypher telegrams without comment. Copies of his announcement have been delivered to the Argentine Embassy and Swedish Legation here. It is thought that the purpose of the United States in publishing the correspondence is, firstly, to show the nature of the relations between Germany and Sweden, and secondly, to disclose to Argentina the manner in which the German representative in her Capital has been secretly directing the destruction of her shipping and guiding his government in dealing with Argentina diplomatically. German influences have been stronger in Argentina than elsewhere in South America, practically the whole of which, with the exception of Argentina, has sided with the United States in the war against German autocracy.

SENSATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT'S PAST ASSURANCES BELIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

Mr. Lansing's revelations have caused a sensation in Britain. It appears that the Foreign Office in Stockholm has been acting as a telegraph office for the German Government, regularly transmitting German cypher cables as Swedish Government messages for the past three years. Thus German Ministers in various foreign countries have been in free telegraphic communication with Berlin by handing their cypher messages to the Swedish Minister, who signs and despatches them as Swedish Government messages to Stockholm, whence they have been sent to Berlin.

EXISTENCE OF SYSTEM KNOWN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Government learned of the existence of the system in the Spring of 1915 and told the Swedish Government that unless the practice ceased it would be necessary to place restrictions on Swedish cypher telegrams over British controlled cables. The Swedish Minister in London after some delay promised that the practice should cease. Similar assurances were given at Stockholm, where the Foreign Minister in August 1915, admitted that there might at one time have been ground for complaint, but added, "Nothing of the kind has happened for some months and it will not occur again."

PRESENT DISCOVERY DUE TO U. S. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

It is noteworthy that the discovery and deciphering of the present series of telegrams was due to the watchfulness and skill of the American Intelligence Service. Thus, one of the first acts of the new enemy whom Germany affected to despise, has been the exposure of a procedure which affords damning evidence against the German Government and a neutral government, whom it is charitable to regard as dupes of Germany.

The contents of the published telegrams are a lesson to neutrals of the value to be placed on German promises of concessions. The German representative at Buenos Aires, while enjoying the hospitality of Argentina, is seen advocating deliberate murder of Argentine subjects on high seas in order to leave no trace of a crime which would make Argentina an enemy. This is consistent with the deliberate policy applied to other neutrals, especially Norway.

GERMAN MAGNANIMITY TO ARGENTINA A PURE FARCE.

Furthermore, the assurance which was apparently given by the Argentine Government that Argentine ships would only clear to Las Palmas shows that the pretended immunity for Argentine ships which was accorded with a show of magnimity by Germany, was a pure farce, because immunity was secured by Argentina undertaking that no Argentine vessels should be found in the war zone.

It will be interesting to hear Argentine public opinion of the real nature of the "diplomatic victory" gained by the Argentine Government.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH OCCUPY MALINJE.

GERMANS DISLODGED FROM UPEPO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 9.

The War Office says we are pursuing the Germans dislodged from Upepo and have occupied Malinje. We repulsed enemy counter-attacks in the vicinity of Uponda.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

BAD WEATHER INTERFERES WITH OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

A telegram from Udine says bad weather is interfering with the the operations. Storms have transformed streams into torrents and plains into lakes of mud, while mist and fog prevent visibility. Nevertheless, bombardment and daring raids continue.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI

DEFEAT OF 5,000 REBEL TRIBESMEN.

OVER 1,000 LEFT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Sept. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

An Italian column near Agilah in Tripoli moved against 5,000 rebel tribesmen with five guns and directed by a Turkish officer. The desperate fight ended in the defeat of the tribesmen, who left a thousand dead, two guns and numberous rifles with munitions. The Italians are pursing the remainder.

ALLIED PLANS FOR VICTORIOUS OFFENSIVE.

UPSET BY RUSSIAN DEBACLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Mr. Lloyd George has publicly stated that the Allies' plans for crushing Germany this year were completely upset by the defection of the Russian claw of the Allied pincers and it is now equally clear that the position on the Eastern Front must materially affect the degree of progress made this year towards victory, which is generally expected in 1918. It is the weather, not the Germans, that has held up the British advance, as will be shown when the ground becomes drier, but that of the French would obviously be expedited were German troops and artillery going from the West to the East, as has been the case when previous German attacks have been made against the Russians. There is no indication of such a movement this time. There has necessarily been some concentration for the movement at Riga, but this is believed to have been made at the expense of other parts of the Russian Front, which must be too thin in many places to resist what was last year the normal Russian pressure.

ENEMY REINFORCEMENT ON CARSO FRONT.

Austria, moreover, is known to have brought to the Italian front some troops from Galicia, but according to the Italian paper "Secolo" the present counter-offensive on the Carso has been rendered possible by reinforcement from the Trentino. General Boreovic, having lost more than a third of his effectives, was unable to counter-attack. The Austrian Commander-in-Chief, at a conference attended by the Emperor Karl, agreed to the transfer of Trentino reserves, which had not fought for a long time and were in excellent condition.

BATTLE OF HERMADA.

"The Times" correspondent at the Italian headquarters is now permitted to say that, during the first week the present offensive of the Italian reached the line on the Hermada which was gained in May and lost to the Austrian counter-offensive in June. It is not a very good line to hold, but it is serving and the Italian and British artillery are rejoicing in the enemy's counter-attacks. Certain British batteries which made a speciality of punishing such efforts recently received the special thanks of the corps commander for one neat piece of work. A tremendous struggle is going on north-east of Gorizia and the Austrians, fully realising the importance of the position there, are making a magnificent fight. On one hill alone they have had 15 battalions, which were mostly wiped out.

RANGOON EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Sept. 8.

The Exemption Tribunal under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., sat to-day at 11 o'clock at the Secretariat. The Tribunal referred to the Selection Committee Mr. J. Sitwell, who applied for total exemption for two of his assistants in the Bank of Bengal who were liable for active service, on the ground of the Bank's pressure of work owing to Government loans and other extra work it had in addition to the ordinary work.

Mr. E. J. Holberton of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation applied on behalf of Mr. A. Anderson for exemption on the ground of ill-health. Mr. Anderson was an officer until recently in the I.A.R.O. and had been invalided by the India Office, London, who reported that though Mr. Anderson was fit for duty in England his fitness for service in India was seriously affected in his present condition. The Tribunal decided to grant eighteen months temporary exemption. A few other applications were dealt with and the Tribunal adjourned.

MESOPOTAMIA HONOURS.

COMPLETE LIST OF AWARDS

G.C.I.E. FOR SIR P. COX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 8.

It is understood that the following is a complete list of rewards notified in the "London Gazette" of 25th August 1917 as granted to officers in connection with the recently published Mesopotamian Despatch dealing with the operations from the end of August 1916, to the end of March 1917:—

G. C. I. E.

Major-General Sir P Z Cox.

K. C. I. E.

Major-Generals R G Egerton; H Du Heary; Brigadier-General Sir G Buchanan.

C. B.

Brigadier-Generals G L Holdsworth; C Rattray, F Ready; P C J Scott; R B Stokes Roberts; E C Tidswell; G F White; L A Younghusband; Colonel G A J Leslie.

C. S. I.

Brigadier-General H W Perry; Lieut-Col S G Knox.

C. M.

Brigadier-Generals W A Beach Darcy; C B Brownlow; S R Davidson; C H Davies; S M Edwardes; G Lubbock; H J A Mackey; E De M Norie; E C Peebles; S F Stallard; A J H Swiney; Colonels E H B Wotce; C W Carey; M H G Fell; E G E C Ogilvie; J M Sloan; W D Smith; W H Starr; A G Wauchope; C N C Wimberley; Lieut-Cols W N Campbell; E Dickson; R J T Hildyard, H W Hughes; E V Hugo; F P C Keily; T P Legg; H E C B Nepean; W H Ogilvie; H Robertson; H M W Souter; C B Winter; Temporary Lieut-Col J H White (Railways); E G Gregson Esq (Com of Police).

C. I. E.

Brigadier-Generals J A Douglas, H A Knox; Colonel F W Pirrie; Lieut-Cols Fknath Nathi, F O N Mell; S G A M Moens; Bhola Nauth; Major D Munro; Captains H R P Dickson; C S Waite; A T Wilson; J A Yates; Commander Salmond (R I M); Rev W R Park; H St J B Philby (I C S); J H Owens (Postal Service); C R Watkins (Imperial Customs Department).

D. S. O.

Brigadier-Generals F P S Dunsford; F R Patch; Lieut-Cols F A Andrew; J H R Bond; J Browse; A S Capper; H A Carleton; H A Case; B St J Clarkson; W R B Colan; E W Costello; A B Fry; C R Gaunt; W P Haydon, R W Hewitt; A C Kennedy; R I B Johnston; W S Leslie; F R E Lock; C Mackenzie; B Macnaghton; A W H Moens; H M Morton; C L Norman; W H. Norman; H R Peck; E L Perry; R S St. John; A G B Turner; C B Wood; E J Mc F Wood; A Woodside; H G Young; Acting Lieut-Colonels B L Birley; E T Burke; W F O Faviell; R H Haseldine; W W Ley; J J Richardson; E H Sweet; Majors R D T Alexander; H I Allen; S Boyd; T C Catty; W D B Conran; Hon D A Forbes; G K Gregson; A B Harley; H S Jackson; N McLeod; B E Morgan; A H Morin; H N North; S Perberton; J L Philips; A G Shea; E F Shewell; R O Sutherland; L R Thomas; J C Ward; D V Willoughby; C L Ziegler; Acting Majors E Barnard; T R Beckley; H S Bull; C J Fisher; H H Gribbon; E A Maude; Captains C J E Auchinleck; H E W Bellkingsley; E V Birney; J M Birch; R E A Bridge; F C Briggs; D G Bromilow; A C Brooke; A H Bennett; A J Cruckshank; C G Darley; Hon M W R D'Courcy; G E O De Smidt; R H Dewing; J I Eadie; W M A Foster; E A Glennie; J O C Hasted; H B W Hughes; G G Keene; L Kettlewell; S S Lee; Captains E C Lentaigne; C R Lloyd; G R Lynn; A G O M Mayne; J S McCombe; W K Morrison; N Ogle; R H R Parminter; A G Paterson; A F I Patterson; R L Petre; D C Pim; D G Ponsonby; D Pott; W H Ralston; A Riddell; H L Scott; F O St. John; C M Thornhill; F E W Venning; W P R Wheatley; F V B Witts; Lieuts H W R Hamilton; N M Ritchie; Second-Lieuts J Forbes; A N Leeson; Rev A E Knott.

BAR TO D. S. O.

Captin G S Henderson.

M. C.

Captains R F C Allen; D M Anderson; F J Anderson; L D Bailey; C W Barnes; W Bisset; R Blandy; R J E Bricken; E J Bridges; G C B Buckland; A Budd; F H Burnett; R C Christie; A J Clarke; R C Clarke; T D Daly; R Dane; D S Davidson; J D Deacon; H H Douglas-Wishers; J D Fulton; R M N Forbes; J N G Gibbons; C E G B Goad; E B Swyther; W G Harriott; J T Harrison; G V Heris-Smith; H T D Hickman; D Mc. A. Hogg; T N Homden; E T Horner; A J Ireland; B I Jones; D T Macdonald; J Mac Millan; C W C Marr; H Marr; G M Mc. Cleverty; J Melvin; E D Metcalf; S H Middleton-West; T J Ponting; N M R Radcliffe Smith; H P Radley; C H Reinhold; Hon. J H B Rodney; A B Sale; P D Saxton; J E Shearer; E P A Smith; N S Sodhi; H D M Stevenson; H Stockley; J M S Trelaway; L C Arelaway; H W Wagstaff; T N Watson; D Mc D Wilson; G Good; Acting Captains J Bollington; W R C Haverton; H A Wellesley; Lieutenants J F Abbett; C H N Baker; F Baker; W R Bennett; P L Bowers; H G Carter; Hari Chand; W Cunningham; H A Davies; E P Douglas Irvine; H E Eilcart; H C D Fitzgibbon; W Fletcher; C A Gordon; C H Inwood; K H H Kennedy; L A Lyndenhell; W A Macfayden; J M McKenzie; W B Marshall; H G Morley; R R Muras; E E Nottbower; J

(Continued on page 8.)

KARACHI DOINGS.

ENTHUSIASTIC HOME RULE PROPAGANDA.

THE SIND NATIONAL COLLEGE SCHEME.

(From a Correspondent.)

For the last three weeks since the procession was stopped on 16th August last, Karachi has been busy with various activities.

On the same day a large mass meeting was held at the Khalikdina Hall at which a strong protest was made against the police interference in stopping the procession, and the meeting emphatically declared that in future it would be their duty to disobey all such orders as they could not reconcile conscience with their constitutional rights.

Eight students of the D. J. Sind College were reported to be present at the meeting and although ample evidence was produced that these students were outside the hall for a few minutes only, all of them have been fined Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each; the students had been threatened with expulsion, but eventually a fine has been imposed with warnings.

The local members of the Home Rule League seeing that the procession was stopped, immediately arranged to go in batches *twice a week* to various parts of the town at night and to give short lectures in principal thoroughfares and crossings. This idea has been very successful. About 10 Home Rulers in each batch move out from 8-30 p.m., to 11 p.m., halting at about five stations, singing national songs and delivering short lectures in vernacular languages. Crowds of people gather and a good deal of satisfactory work is being done by these methods.

On the 26th of August, a large mass meeting of over 3,500 persons was held in an open compound in the city and various speakers delivered short speeches on Home Rule. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

The local Anglo-Indian papers, "The Sind Observer" and "The Daily Gazette," as usual lost all their patience and gave imaginary reports of certain speeches. Mr. Webb thereupon got furious, and wrote a letter appealing to the Government to intern the speakers and even making a suggestion "to hang them on the nearest tree." The "Daily Gazette" suggested, internment in lunatic asylums; The "New Times," the true champion of India's rights, has published strong articles and protests. The whole of Karachi has been excitedly stirred, specially by the savage suggestion of Mr. Webb and also the misrepresentations of these Anglo-Indian papers. The prosecution of Mr. Webb and Editors of "Daily Gazette" and "Sind Observer" are under consideration and will receive a strong support from all Indians.

HOME RULE LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY.

The first anniversary of the Home Rule League was celebrated with great eclat on the first of September, 1917. Early in the morning a group photo was taken of the members with Mr. and Mrs. Wood in the centre and an enlarged photo of Mrs Besant placed on a silver chair and with banners and flags at the end on a raised platform.

At about 6 in the evening a procession was arranged the like of which Karachi had never before witnessed and the grandeur of which may perhaps find an equal in a temple procession in Southern India. A garlanded enlarged photo of Mrs. Besant placed on a silver chair with all the paraphernalia was carried in a gharri amidst shouts of Vande Mataram and accompanied by vocal and band music was taken through the important streets followed by a crowd of 500 persons. Punctually at 7-30 the procession arrived at the Khalikdina Hall and the photo placed on the silver chair was carried by four volunteers through a pressing crowd and placed on the platform. National songs were sung and the president of the Karachi Branch made a short speech of the progress of the League during the last 365 days amid joy and sorrow. Several gentlemen addressed the audience in various languages. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the principal speakers in English. Mrs. Wood said that she considered Passive Resistance as just the thing that was needed at that stage. Mr. Montagu ought to be the guest of persons like Mr. B. G. Tilak and Sir Subramaniah Aiyer and not the guest of officials in India. Further she advised not to stop agitation at this critical time. She said last of all that if full force and vigour was put in Passive Resistance Home Rule was inevitable. Mr. Wood then addressed the meeting and said that his countrymen had not the right opportunity of understanding the great cause which was represented in that hall that night, by two thousand men the effects of which would be waved throughout the world. He expressed his sense of deep gratitude to Mrs. Besant who had brought him to India and put him in a position to understand the real needs of the country. With regard to the coming of the Secretary of State he said that every effort should be made to bring him into direct touch with the people themselves. He thought he could not agree with what had been thought and stated by his countrymen such as Lord Pentland that Home Rule was a thing that was to come about gradually. In this connection he referred to the slave traffic in America and how in a short time the Negro slaves were considered to be fit for Self-Government. He felt very strongly about the department of the work of education of the young people and said that much burden has been put on the young when efforts were made to show them something of national life. He said he could not imagine in England any youth or any man being forbidden to see Mr. Lloyd George and thought that the youths of India should come in contact with the great leaders and derive some of their inspirations. Finally he urged the continuance of constitutional agitation and said that any suggestion for a compromise should have no yielding. He concluded by saying that when the next anniversary came round they might have in sight if not in accomplishment the great aim for which they all had worked.

Another speaker in English Mr. Jairamdass Daulat Ram referred to the incident in Coimbatore of an armed police coming to Mrs. Besant's residence to pull down the Home Rule Flag. The news was received with roaring shouts of "Shame". The president wound up the proceedings of the evening by referring to the two Anglo-Indian papers which had started a campaign of vilification and vituperation of the Home Rule League work. He requested Mr. Wood to convey to Mrs. Besant the assurance of the branch that they would stand by her side in all her difficulties.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, and the singing of National songs, the meeting terminated. After the close of the meeting 150 members were enrolled which brought the number up to 600.

NATIONAL COLLEGE SCHEME.

Mr. Wood delivered here about five lectures. The National College Scheme for Sind is to come into effect from 1st October, Mrs. Besant's birthday; a great deal of enthusiasm prevails both amongst Sind public and students. The first year class of the college and the seventh standardr of the school will be the first two classes in a temporary hired building at Hyderabad, Sind. A site for permanent location of the College has been selected about six miles away—a beautiful open space, on the Ganja Hills. The detailed prospectus is expected to be out next week. The school as well as college will be entirely on National Lines and will be in charge of the National Educational Trust.

The opening ceremony of the little elementary-primary school at Karachi also was performed by Mrs. Wood. The school also will be for the National Trust. Miss K. Veale will be in charge of it. It is now proposed to make the school a garden school.

A grand procession has been arranged for the 16th proximo. The mas meetings have been so large that the Home Rule League has now decided to arrange for three meetings on the same date in different quarters of Karachi.

Sind shows an awakening all round. The photographs of Mrs. Besant and other leaders are seen in the marjority of houses. Quite a large number of persons are seen with photograph buttons of the leaders, and Home Rule silver badges. Home Rule is the topic of the day, from house to house, and at every assembly Indian national songs are sung.

For all these, no doubt the workers have to bear a good deal: constant misrepresentation, lies, and threats of all sorts are being thrown at them—but Sindh has a gallant and loyal band of workers vowed to duty and sacrifice. The Home Rule Leagues have a large mass following in Sind and are prepared to join passive resistance and such constitutional agitations in a body. Over 3.000 persons are estimated to join passive resistance on the signal of the leaders, waiting for the call.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT BULSAR.

A very successful meeting of citizens of Bulsar was held yesterday, attended by about a thousand persons. Mr. Desai presided and stirring addresses were delivered on the present political situation. Two hundred persons joined the Home Rule League on the spot. A branch of the League was also formed at Bhadeli.

NATIONAL PROPAGANDA.

GUJERAT CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are aware that Mr. M. K. Gandhi has proposed that at the time of the coming Congress simultaneous with its sitting at Calcutta, meetings should be held in each and every town and village of India, where the vernacular translation of the President's address should be read and also the purport of the Congress League scheme should be explained to them. The proposal has been welcomed in all quarters and we hope the Home Rule Leagues of different provinces will try to give effect to this proposal.

But before that is done an occasion is arriving in Gujarat, when this proposal can be given a fair trial. The coming Political Conference of Gujarat is to be held at Godhra under the presidentship of Mr. M. K. Gandhi in the first week of November. On this occasion the proposal can well be given effect to. Arrangements should be made through the Home Rule Leagues to hold meetings at that time in every town and village. The address of Mr. Gandhi should be read in those meetings and the Congress League scheme should be explained to them.

Sir, the time has come when the message of "Swaraj" should reach the cottages of India. The villagers who were neglected by us up till now will have a sense of satisfaction at the fact that after all their educated countrymen have turned their eyes towards them. In their awakening lies the Salvation of India.

We therefore appeal to the Executive Committee of the Conference to do its best to execute this proposal without any hesitation. The success of the experiment is certain if the work is taken up in right earnest.—Yours, etc.

KHANDWALA, K. M.

Girgaum Tram Terminus, 6th Sept. 1917.

HADAPSAR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

LORD WILLINGDON'S VISIT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 7.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon last evening paid a visit to and presided over a large meeting organised by the Co-operative Society at Hadapsar, "the show society of western India," as it is fitly called by the Registrar. On arrival at 5 p.m. his Excellency was received by the members of the Managing Committee of the Society and was conducted to the presidential chair on the dais in the Shamiana, specially erected and tastefully decorated for the occasion. There were present besides the Government House party, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. Seddon, Mr. Westropp, Mr. and Mrs. Ewbank, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Percival, Col. Hooton, Dr. Mann, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Mrs. Ranade and many others. The meeting was attended by not less than 3,000 people of all castes and creeds the number of women attending it being 500.

After the welcome songs by the Seva Sadan ladies, the Registrar, Mr. Ewbank, in a brief speech welcomed his Excellency. Mr. Devadhar, the organiser of the Society, then submitted in a few choice words reviewing the first seven years' progress of the society, an interesting account of how the society grew to its present dimensions with very small beginnings. The membership of the Society which was 30 at its start in 1910 has now increased to 191, which includes 19 lady members. The work of the Society has been done at a considerably low cost, while the turn-over for the last year was Rs. 1,59,700, that for the last seven years amounting to nearly seven lakhs.

Mr. Sasane, the Secretary, then asked his Excellency's permission to name two scholarships, to be fouded by the people of the village after their Excellencies, which permission was graciously granted. Then followed about seven speeches by people of the lowest classes in the society, in which they related the benefits they, as well as their fellow-villagers, had derived from the Co-operative Society.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then made his speech as president. He expressed his great pleasure to find himself at Hadapsar. Agriculture being the corner-stone of all kinds of progress, Lord Willingdon specially complimented the people of the village on the fine example they had set in the matter of co-operation in agriculture. His Excellency said that the Hadapsar Society was a model society not only in the Bombay Presidency, but in the whole of India. He was glad to see that litigation had decreased as a result of the beneficent activities of the Society In speaking of the good work done by the Society his Excellency bore public testimony to the selfless work of all the members of the Servants of India Society, and specially that done by Mr. Devadhar. His Excellency was convinced that there cannot be any real progress, unless the masses are uplifted, and he was glad to find that this fact was realised by the members of the society. He then congratulated the ladies, who helped the Credit Society by investing their money in it. He was gratified at the enthusiastic response made by the Hadapsar Society to the war loan, and was very pleased to know that 18 people from the little village had joined his Majesty's forces and were at the moment, fighting on different battlefields. His Excellency concluded his inspiring address by appealing to men of education and influence to take a real practical interest in agricultural co-operation.

The speech being over, his Excellency invested Mr. Govindrao Kale, Chairman of the Society, with the sanad and badge of the title of Rao Saheb, lately conferred upon him, and presented him a watch and a gold ring. The other members of the managing comittee were also rewarded with watches. These presents were given out of a contribution made by the Chief of Sangli for the purpose. A hearty vote of thanks and the distribution of flowers and pansupari brought the meeting to a close.

His Excellency then visited the implements depot and opened the oil cake depot. His Excellency departed at 7 p.m. after seeing the village school and being photographed.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Army Department:—Following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of officers:—To be second Lieutenants, Cavalry Branch, J. C. Blackham, Infantry Branch, P. C. J. Leigh, A. Club, K. E. Ward, H. B. Perks, C. O. Liddell, J. T. Fitzpatrick, L. R. S. J. Farnon, N. H. Gordon and H. H. Sargent.

Major C. E. L. Johnston is appointed Superintendent, Government Tannery, Allahabad, under the Munitions Board.

Volunteer officers' decorations are conferred on Captains F. E. Cole, C. A. Dale Green, E. B. Railway Volunteers, and H. P. Oshaughnessy, South Indian Railway Rifles.

Foreign and Political Department:—Mr. R. E. Holland is temporarily placed on special duty.

Legislative Department:—Mr. V. Dawson I.C.S., reverts to Bengal.

Finance Department:—Lieutenants A H. S. Hinchliffe and C. H. Shaw are confirmed in Military Accounts Department.

Railway Department:—The following surveys have been sanctioned to be carried out by the Assam Bengal Railway: (1) A detailed survey for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Madhopur to Therria Ghat via Tarapunji, a distance of about 16 miles. (2) A detailed survey for a line of railway on the 2ft. 6in. gauge from Tarapunji to Ishamati a distance of about 2 miles.

Indian Munitions Board:—Mr. G. A. Meade is appointed Deputy Controller, Stores, Calcutta.

MESOPOTAMIA HONOURS.

(Continued from page 7.)

F Paige; C A G Rundle; D B Sanderson; R I Scorer; R E Williams; 2nd Lieutenants R W Adam; N J Ainsworth; A B Aitkin; J B Allen; R H Baines; W N C Barlow; D Bird; G H Bland; F Brown; A B Cullen; A G A Dunning; A Eastmond; R G Faulconer; C E Fieldsend; L E Fisher; J G Grant; D Hardy; E W Du C Heurtley; A S James; M R K Jerram; A H E Lindop; L J Macdonald; J K Martyn; G M Mc. Kenzie; H S Morris; G W Palfreyman; L M Paterson; R H Perry; G Pickup; H G Poweys; P J Roche; M R Smith; I B Spence; J L Stanfield; J A Stewart; H R Turner; P Wade; J S Windsor; R B Woakes; W A Young; R S M A Smart; C S Major; A Fisher; Subadars Bir Singh; Sher Afzal; Thakur Singh; Rev O W Birch; Temporary Chaplain E Teale.

BAR TO M. C.

Captains W T H Peppe; C A Wood; Lieut C G Usher; 2nd Lieut W W Barrett; R R C Acting Matrons Nellie Blew; Johanna Murphy; Sisters Mary James; Ester Ray; Senior Nursing Sisters Ada Marion Harris; Jennie S R Wilson; A R R C Sisters Isabel Baillie; Janet R Basker; Mary M Bate; Dorothy M N Dawson; Annie J Florey; Sophia L Hatton; Mary Mc. Naughten; Florence E Parsons; Mary M D Smith; Florence E Weaver; Staff Nurses Ida Bull; Bertha Fraser; Edith Hewitt.

BT. COLONEL.

Lieut. Cols. (temporary Brigadier-General) H H Austin; R A Bright; L W Y Campbell; F G Lucas; Lieut Col. L C Jones.

BT. COLONEL ON ATTAINING THE RANK OF LIEUT COLONEL.

Major (temporary Col.) W M Parker.

BT. LIEUT. COLONEL.

Majors (temporary Lieut. Col.) J W Sherrard; G H Stack; Major (Acting Lieut. Col.) N St. C Campbell; Major A W S Brock; W A Clayton; S B Combe; H E Crocker; R J Cuming; L J M Deas; P H Dundas; G Fleming; G Gem; G B Goodfellow; C P Gunter; J D Graham; A W M Harvey; E A Hulett; E F J Hill; C H Jardine; E C Kensington; H C Mc. Watters; H M H Melhuish; L I G Morgan Owen; G C Morphett; S M Newell; C Prissick; D I Shuttleworth; J C Simpson; D S Skelton; G A R Watts; L G Williams; T S B Williams; E R G Wilmer; R C Wilson; R H Wintle; P St. J R Woodhouse; E De L Young.

BREVET LIEUT. COL. ON ATTAINING RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain E G Hamilton.

BREVET MAJOR.

Captain (Acting Lieut-Col.) M G Gambier. Parry; Captains (temporary Major) J F H Anderson; J H Knight; Captain (Acting Major) G De Grey; Captains F Mc G Douie; L Dunbar; R H Farren; T F V Foster; A R Godwin-Austin; W H Lang; H Macdonald; L H L Mackenzie; W McNaughten; V E Mocatta; C N Steel; J W Thomson; E S Vicary; G E Whiteall.

HONORARY PROMOTION TO MAJOR

Captain Sir Malik Umar Hayat Khan.

HONORARY PROMOTION TO CAPTAIN.

Honorary Lieut. and Quartermaster W F Powner.

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S REFLECTIONS.

ON LIFE, MIGHTY ATOMS AND OTHER THINGS.

In an address at the Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute in mail week Sir Oliver Lodge uttered the following reflections:—

There are more atoms in a thimbleful of water than there are thimblefuls of water in the Atlantic.

The universe has been in labour for a hundred million years and has produced—us! We are a remarkable product and we are behaving at the present moment in a remarkable manner.

I don't know what life is, but it must be worth while. Whence it comes we know not, nor whither it goes, but while we live it we build honeycombs and birds' nests and Forth Bridges and cathedrals, so it must be a good thing.

Ether is probably more solid and substantial than matter, which is porous.

If you lived on Venus you wouldn't see the stars at all.

The more a youth is inclined to be scientific the more he should be taught classics and literature.

I had no science teaching myself. Judging by what I hear of the results of it I think it would have set me against it.

Everything in the way of plant life strives to associate itself with man. Stick a twig in the earth and it will become a shrub. It is wonderful how life gets hold of the ruins we have made. Roses, weeds, lichens, and mosses cover them all up as if they were waiting their opportunity to come into existence to get into touch with man and live on this planet.

Astronomers—some of them—claim to have seen the planet Vulcan in transit across the sun. It was clever of Le Verrier not only to discover the alleged planet, but to find out its name at the same time. As a matter of fact it doesn't exist.

If people came to adult age without apprehension of what is going on around them they are missing their birthright.

The omnipresence of the unseen is one of the great revelations of science.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 490, Indian Expeditionary Forces.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Captain D. Arthur, I.A.

WOUNDED.

Major R G M Richard, Glamorgan Yeomanry.

Second-Lieut C H Fletcher, R.F.A.

Lieut R A Rice, I.A.R.O.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ACRIMONIOUS DISCUSSION OVER MINTO PROFESSOR'S LAPSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

A meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University took place yesterday evening, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, to consider the Syndicate's report that Professor C. J. Hamilton, Minto Professor of Economics, had not complied with the conditions of the appointment, having failed to submit a substantial portion of his volume of Indian Economics within a period of three years. Professor Hamilton, it will be remembered has on two occasions visited Japan on behalf of the Government of India to study the economic situation there. The discussion had generated considerable feeling at the last meeting of the Senate and the debate yesterday lasted for four hours. At the last meeting Mr. Hamilton had moved an amendment that the report be referred back. Yesterday Dr. Kedarnath Das moved an amendment that the report be referred to the Government of India, adding the words "with the decision that Professor Hamilton be called upon to vacate his chair." Permission to add the latter portion was lost on division.

Dr. Hiralal Halder in opposing the amendment said that in view of the fact that Mr. Hamilton twice went to Japan on behalf of the Government of India, the extension asked for by Mr. Hamilton to complete his lecture should have been given. If the Syndicate had no intention to extend the time, they should not have given Professor Hamilton's leave to go to Japan.

Mr. J. R. Bannerjea had no doubt regarding the capability of Mr. Hamilton, but the attitude he had taken was deplorable and the epithet he used, he had no right to give expression to. He ought to apologise to the Senate and to the Syndicate.

Mr. Gilchrist said that the rules as they stood now made the position of the Minto Professor a physical impossibility. He had every sympathy with Mr. Hamilton in not being able to complete his work.

Sir Gurudas Bannerjea fully sympathised with Mr. Hamilton, but as Professor of Economics, he ought to have economised his time and energy.

Mr. Archibold, Mr. Wordsworth and Dr. Chunilal Bose opposed the amendment. Dr. Suresh Proshad Sarbadhikari said that Professor Hamilton had failed to satisfy them as a professor, as a member of the Senate and as an official. Dr. Howells considered it very unfortunate that criticism on the work of a responsible professor should be thrown open to the public.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee regretted the tone of the discussion. Professor Hamilton was not on his trial as a professor, a member of the Senate or as a man. If the materials placed before the Syndicate were of such quantity and quality that the work could be completed in time, the extension should be granted. Under these circumstances he moved that the business be referred to a committee of three persons to report to the Senate within a fortnight.

Mr. Findlay Shirras supported Sir Ashutosh.

Professor Hamilton at the invitation of Sir Gurudas Bannerjea apologised for the expressions used at the previous meeting. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee's motion was carried, the committee being Mr. Findlay Shirras, Dr. Brojendralal Seal and the mover.

BURGLARIES AT MAHIM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to be good enough to allow me to give an expression of the feelings of the people of Mahim as I cannot remain silent any more owing to the constant burglaries committed and to which I am sorry to say, I am a victim. If the local police are unable to cope with the situation, I think the authorities responsible should seek the aid of the I. D. F. and thus liberate us from the hands of these nocturnal visitors. In hopes of meeting with some success in giving me the opportunity of bringing this to the notice of the authorities. —Yours, etc.,

ROBBED.

[We have received other letters on this subject, the above is selected on account of its commendable brevity.—Editor "B.C."]

Eleven cases of cholera have occurred at rest camp the Karachi, among the troops already segregated. The military authorities therefore have deemed it advisable to move the whole contingent to a special camp at Ghizri.

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CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

SECOND MEETING: SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8

Although the weather proved oppressive spectators mustered strong at the races this afternoon. The card was a short one, consisting of only six events. The fields ruled small all through, but the finishes were far from being tame. Bisley was the only one who scored a bloodless victory. The greatest favourite of the day was Talcum, whose unexpected defeat staggered the punters. The details are as follow:—

THE CLIVE HURDLE PLATE.—Distance about 1¾ miles over 9 fights.

Mr. Coningham's BLACKMAILER, 11-7, Clarke 1
Zemindar of Nazergunj's CANBERRA, 11-0, Heron 2
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's PORT OF SPAIN, 9-0, Marland 3

Betting:—2 to 1 on Blackmailer, threes Canberra, fours Port of Spain.

The Race:—Canberra, Port of Spain and Blackmailer was the order in the first time of the round. Blackmailer improving his position ranged alongside Canberra and holding him safe all way home won comfortably by half a length, twenty lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 24 4/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 16.

THE THIRD OPEN PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—Distance about 1¼ miles over 7 fights.

Mr. Dee's TARFOOT, 10-9, Hayhoe 1
Mr. Titwillow's LITTLE ARCH, 10-1, Williamson 2
Mr. Curtis Hayward's DOLLY SCHOMBERG, 10-2, Heron 3

Also ran:—Encore 9-0 and Footstep 8-7.

Betting:—3 to 2 Little Arch, threes Footstep, 7 to 3 Encore, fives the rest.

The Race:—To a good start Tarfoot showed way over the first hurdle to Encore, Dolly Schomberg, Footstep and Little Arch. At the next fight Footstep ran out and although Marland brought him back, he refused later and did not complete the course. In the meantime the field raced on in a compact body Tarfoot maintaining a slight lead. Williamson brought Little Arch strong at the finish, but Tarfoot just lasted out to win by a head, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 46⅕ secs.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 49; Places, Rs. 24 and Rs. 19.

THE VERDUN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Zemindar of Nazergunj's MISS DRAKE, 8-13, Heron 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 9-7, Billett 2
Mr. Louvet's STAGE FRIGHT, 9-3, Thompson 3

Also ran:—Gracefield 9-3, Blue Sapphire and Mahoney Boy 7-0 (car. 7-6).

Betting:—5 to 4 on Talcum, threes Gracefield, fours Blue Sapphire, eights Miss Drake and Stage Fright and twenties Mahoney Boy.

The Race:—Mahoney Boy, who was the quickest out of gate, was followed by Gracefield and Talcum then Stage Fright, Blue Sapphire and Miss Drake being last. After four furlongs of the journey Mahoney Boy went back to the field and Talcum and Gracefield showed up in front. Near the distance Talcum seemed to have the race at his mercy when Heron brought Miss Drake with a rattle and catching Talcum on the post she won the race by a short neck, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 27 3/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 73; Place, Rs. 17.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's BISLEY, 9-9, Thompson ... 1
Mr. Lauder's LOCH LOCHEY, 9-1, Barrett 2
Mr. Allan's NAREB, 8-6, Billett 3

Also ran:—Kiltie 7-0 (car. 7-2).

Betting:—2 to 1 on Bisley, fours Loch Lochey and Nareb and sixes Kiltie.

The Race:—Bisley slipped his field at the start and leading all through won easily by 2½ lengths. Kiltie was his nearest attendant at the start, but she was passed when a furlong from home first by Nareb and then by Loch Lochey. After a good finish the last named secured the second place by a neck.

Time:—1 min. 14 3/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 19; Places, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Curtis Hayward's GLENCAIRNIE, 8-0, Heron 1
Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA, 8-6, Vick 2
Mr. Soutar's GREEN BOX, 8-9, J. Southall 3

Also ran:—Dalarigos 9-12, Wily Fox 8-0 and Ladavon 7-3.

Betting:—Evens Green Box, 5 to 2 Glencairnie and Santicola, sixes Ladavon and Wily Fox, twenties Larigot.

The Race:—Santicola and Green Box led together in company. In the front Wily Fox, Larigot and Glencairnie, Ladavon being last in taking the bend, Green Box went wide and Santicola went on full of running when Glencairnie swooped on her and catching her up at every stride won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15 4/5 secs
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 87; Places, Rs. 30 and Rs. 16.

THE AMATEUR HANDICAP PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Capt. Trench's MONOPOLY, 11-4 (car. 11-11), Heron 1
Mr. Corne's BLACK WATER, 9-8 (car. 9-9), Mr. Parsons 2
Mr. Dowson's VENDETTA, 9-4 (car. 9-11), Williamson 3

Also ran:—Endeavour 9-3 (car. 9-10), Lazarus 10-11 and Onadi 9-1 (car. 10-8).

Betting:—Evens Monopoly, twos Lazarus, threes Black Water, eights the rest.

The Race:—Lazarus showed out in the front for a short while, then Black Water went up to the van and brought them along in a merry pace. She soon established a good lead, Monopoly came at her strong and managed to beat her on the post by a head, Vendetta 2½ lengths off.

Time:—1 min. 19/35 secs.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 25; Places, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18.

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Etc., Etc., Etc.,

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WONDERFUL **FORETELLING**

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. Banwarilal, B.A., LL.B., District Munsiff, Abkarpur, U. P., writes :—"Your reading has been found most accurate and quite wonderful."

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DONGRE'S BALAMRIT
MAKES WEAK CHILDREN
STRONG AND HEALTHY
Price per Bottle As. 12. Postage As. 4.
K. T. Dongre & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 8-9-17	Up to Date
	Rs.	Rs.
War Loan	..	3,51,850
War Bonds ..	4 500	12 22,875
Cash Certificates..	9,958-12	20,60,910-8
	14 458-12	36,38,635-8

LATEST FIGURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Applications to the War Loan received through the Post Office are as under :—Figures for the Post Offices section are for the period ended 29th August, and cash certificates for the period ended 23rd August.

Provinces.	Post Office.	Cash Certificates.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	72 82 050	1,84,85,455	2,57,67,505
Punjab	61,59,900	1,30,81,039	1 92 40,939
Central	47,43,075	1,32,03,822	1,79,46,897
United Provinces.	51,53 875	88 68,395	1 40,20,270
Bengal	36 72,300	60,44 329	97 66 629
Burma	17 92 300	54 5[illegible]110	72,42,410
Madras	19,06,350	24 47 450	43 53,800
Bihar and Orissa .	11 86,400	25,88,004.	37 54,466
Assam	3,23,300	8,77,269	12 00.569

The total loan figures are :—Main section, Rs. 38,36,18,800; Treasury Bills received in England, Rs. 1,64,11,600; Post Office Section, Rs. 3,21,99,550; Cash Certificates, Rs. 7,10,93,935. Total Rs. 50,33,23,885.

WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

LADY CHELMSFORD'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

On the invitation of Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford a most enthusiastic meeting to advocate women's war work was held in the Gaiety Theatre, Simla on Saturday afternoon. About twenty or thirty men were present and the whole of the theatre stalls, boxes and gallery were filled with ladies who listened to the speeches with the greatest attention.

Lady Chelmsford opened the meeting with an eloquent appeal to women to come forward and fill the work vacancies, after which various openings were described such as nursing being dealt with by Sir Pardey Lukis, Miss Derbyshire, Mrs. Henry and Colonel Molesworth canteens by Miss Derbyshires, Mrs. Henry, canteens by Miss Anderson, Countess Ronaldshay, Lady O'Dwyer comforts by Mrs. Barstow, convalescents by Mrs. Lukin and clerical and industrial work by Miss Rutherford. Every one attending was asked to register and indicate what class of work they wished to perform.

WIDOWS OF OFFICERS KILLED IN WAR.

RS. 200 PER MONTH ALLOWANCE WHILE IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The Government of India have decided with the approval of the Secretary of State for India that an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem shall be granted to widows of officers who are killed in action or who died of wounds or sickness contracted on field service in all cases where the ladies concerned are resident in India at the time of their husband's death and are detained in India as the result of the present prohibition against ladies travelling to the United Kingdom or the Colonies. Widows' claim to allowance will cease when this prohibition is withdrawn. The allowance will be admissible to widows irrespective of the rank of the deceased officer and will be in addition to the family pension. Orders will have effect from 1st March, 1917.

RECRUITING IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 7.

The following press communiqué is issued to-day :—Arrangements have now been completed by the Provincial Recruiting Committee of Burma for Sappers and Miners, Pioneers and Labour Corps. A District Recruiting Committee has been formed at the headquarters of each district and recruiting will be carried out by influential Burmans who are members of the committees, and who have expressed their willingness to assist as honorary recruiting agents.

It has been arranged to hold a sanitary conference in Karachi from the 15th to 18th October. The conference will take the form of a series of popular demonstrations on sanitary matters by means of lectures illustrated by magic lantern slides and cinematograph films.

Mr. Mathradas Ramchand of the Hyderabad (Sind) bar applied on Friday to the Judicial Commissioner's Court to allow him to appeal to the Privy Council against the order of the Full Bench suspending his "sanad" for three months for professional misconduct. The Court rejected the application and refused to grant a certificate.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

I have great pleasure in recommending K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Brothers' treatment for Diabetes.

My mother was suffering much with this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.

A. SOLOMAN,
Patna.

Address :—K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros.,
Benares City.

DECK PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

DETECTIVE INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 8.

At the resumed sitting of the Deck Passengers' Committee Venkatareddy, who supplied coolies to B. I. Co., and Graham Company, stated he never heard of coolies taking money from passengers. In reply to the chairman, he said, coolie maistries never carried sticks at the jetty. The chairman told the witness he had been on the wharf four days ago and had seen a coolie maistry carry a stick.

Mr. G. W. MacCready, C.I.D., Detective Inspector, said he had been asked five or six times by B. I. Co. to prosecute in cases of reported sales of tickets retailed at rates in excess of the original cost. Witness declared there was no law under which that could be done. In reply to the Chairman witness suggested the sale of tickets at the wharf only before the departure of a steamer as a means of stopping the sale of tickets at a premium. Witness added there was difficulty as there would be tremendous congestion and if the suggestion was adopted they would never be able get the steamer away. The effect of having ticket boxes at the wharf and at different centres of the town would lessen congestion and modify the system of selling tickets at a premium. Witness was not particularly asked to direct his investigation to sale of tickets by B. I. durwans at premium.

Captain Barrett, Marine Superintendent, B. I. Co., who had 35 years' service deposed to one hour being sufficient for embarkation of 1,000 passengers. The ordinary time allowed was four to four hours and a half. According to witness there was ample supply of water on board, night and day. He was not responsible for statements made by several witnesses to the effect that they did not get sufficient water on board.

The gentleman in charge of the B. I. passage department deposed to considerable congestion between March and June last owing to the war and lack of tonnage. Before the war they could take twelve thousand passengers weekly, with a service of eight steamers. This year they had 12,000 passengers for different ports in India waiting. There had been complaints by passengers having been beaten. He denied they were mercilessly beaten. Since the war began he had complaints of tickets being sold at enhanced rates. Whenever he asked complainants to point out the man they backed out. Witness considered there was room for intermediate class. It was desirable to have a shed for shelter of passengers. The enquiry was adjourned.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

TRIAL AT LUDHIANA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

The Ludhiana alleged bribery cases, in which Mr. E. T. Bhan, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, is being prosecuted under 161 Penal Code is proceeding before Mr. Boyd, Special Magistrate, Ludhiana. Charges have been framed in the second and third cases and some 43 witnesses have been examined.

In the fourth case, in which Heeralal Kapur, proprietor, "Punjab Samachar" is also a co-accused, the allegation is that one Vaishun Das, plaintiff, paid Rs. 3,000 to Mrs. Bhan at Simla through Heeralal, who also got Rs. 500 as his share. The case was ultimately decided against the plaintiff who asked Heeralal for the refund of the money, but did not get it back.

SENTENCES ON ENGINEERS.

FOR REFUSING TO PROCEED TO SEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 7.

The revision application of Dorabji Festonji and three other Parsi engineers of a steamship, who were sentenced by the Additional City Magistrate of Karachi to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment each for having refused to proceed to sea at Genoa and Karachi, came on for hearing before the Judicial Commissioners' Court. The sentence was reduced to eight weeks' imprisonment.

EX-RIFLEMAN MAUNG DROWNED.

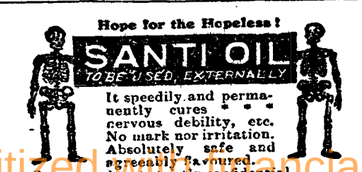
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 7.

News from Bassein states that ex-Rifleman Maung, who was the first Burma to enlist in a British regiment in England and who served in France and then came to Burma, is reported to have been drowned yesterday. In August he was appointed a Superintendent of Excise, and then a Jemadar of the Burma Pioneers. He was given special leave to accompany Major Kirkwood, recruiting officer, Rangoon to Meiktila. While the motor launch was between Bogale and Moulmeingyun in the delta she foundered. Five of the occupants were saved but Maung and the serang of the launch are missing. Police enquiries are proceeding.

The office of Sind Women's War Loan in Karachi has now been close. The total sum secured for various forms of loan was rupees four lakhs and odd.

Hope for the Hopeless!



It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured. Correspondence strictly confidential. *Particulars Free.*

The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body : it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
Horlick's Malted Milk
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OLYMPIA SANDHURST ROAD (West)

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Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
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POPULAR CLEARANCE
SALE
is still now on in full swing. More fresh stock arrived by last mail is offered at
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DIAMOND MERCHANTS
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Family & Dispensing Chemists & Druggists, BOMBAY.
THREE WORLD'S BIGGEST REMEDIES

DR. CARL'S Ague Specific.
The only permanent Fever Curer. Best for Malaria, Ague, and Plague.

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The finest Brain, Blood, & Nerve Tonic. For general debility, it is unexcelled.

NYAL'S Kidney Pills.
Never fails to cure the most obstenate cases of Kidney, Bladder, and Backaches.

RECOMMENDED WHERE EVERY OTHER MEDICINE FAILS.

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the invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece lens.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc. TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

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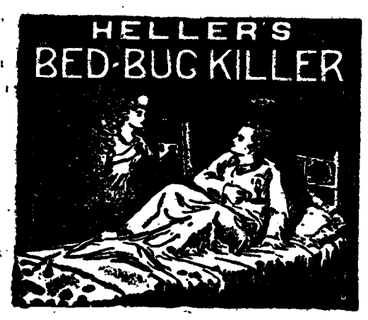
A remedy which is beyond reproach in times of aches & pains

AMRUTANJAN

is a trusty friend. It heals, cures & comforts pain ridden persons. It is a safe cure

For All Pain Troubles



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½ lb. tins, Ans. 7 each.
1 lb. tins, Ans. 12 each.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

Royal Yakuti

(ANANG VILAS)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The depression has reached east of Rajputana and will be in Rajputana to-morrow. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar and Orissa, Rajputana, Sind, Central India, and Konkan; local in Lower Burma, Assam Bengal, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Gujarat. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and the Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Gauhati two inches, Mussooree, Ludhiana and Ajmer one and half. Mount Abu eight, Ahmedabad three, Deesa and Neemuch one and half, Hoshangabad one and Pachmarhi two.

Forecast.—Increase of rain in North-west of India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.674 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.1 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.0 "
Dew Point	74.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.952 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	79.5 "
Minimum do.	74.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNE,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	92 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.81 Inches
Total fall during month	9.13 "
Do. do. year	73.26 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 8th Sept	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sept	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sept	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	8	m	4 23	26	2	8	m 10	27	20	9
			4 0a	24	7		10	16a	17	11
Sun.	9	m	5 41	25	3	9	m 0	15a	21	3
			5 12a	23	7		11	42a	18	10
Mon.	10	m	7 27	25	1	10	m 1	52a	20	11
			6 45a	23	2					
Tues.	11	m	8 38	25	5	11	m 1	8	19	0
			8 21a	23	7		2	50a	20	3
Wed.	12	m	9 28	25	10	12	m 2	18	18	11
			9 19a	24	4		3	30a	19	6
Thur	13	m	10 1	26	3	13	m 3	9	18	7
			9 59a	25	2		4	2a	18	9
Fri.	14	m	10 29	26	8	14	m 3	46	18	2
			10 34a	25	11		4	29a	18	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset
" 8 (Saturday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 48m.
" 9 (Sunday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 47m.
" 10 (Monday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 46m.
" 11 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 46m.
" 12 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 45m.
" 13 (Thursday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 44m.
" 14 (Friday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 43m

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	8	0	35.2	p.m.
New Moon	16	3	57.5	p.m.
First Quarter	24	11	11.4	a.m.
Full Moon	1	2	1.1	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th September, 1917, was 29.843 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th September, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general: Multan has had 0.75in., Rawalpindi 3.09in., Hissar 1.64in., Ambala 4.05in. and Delhi 0.17in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.91in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local elsewhere; Jacobabad has had 0.15in., Jodhpur 0.39in., Jaipur 0.32in., Ketah 0.71in., and Mount Abu 1.30in. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and Gujarat and local in Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0.20in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.37in., Surat 0.67in., Ahmedabad 1.52in., Deesa 0.31in., Neemuch 1.88in., and Indore 1.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Do you wish to know what the ANNAPURNA COOKER has done for the kitchen?

Write a card to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

HARBINGER'S

Eau De Cologne

Musk Lavender, Scents and Toilet preparations, have won the esteem of the public for **Excellence of Fragrance and Cheapness.**

Particulars on application to

THE HARBINGER WORKS,

Mfg. Chemists, BOMBAY.

Day temperature is in defect at most stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.12in., Saugor 1.09in., Hoshangabad 0.52in., Khandwa 0.32in., Amraoti 1.72in., Nagpur 2.15in., Chanda 0.25in. and Raipur 1.04in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.89in., Mormugao 0.34in. and Karwar 0.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 1.62in., Sholapur 0.43in., Aurangabad 0.47in., Nizamabad 2.98in. and Hyderabad 1.05in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal, which appears to be of considerable intensity, is central to-day in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore. It has caused a large increase of rainfall in Hyderabad, the central parts of the country and in north-west India. On the west coast of the Peninsula and the Deccan, however, precipitation has decreased. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West, Gujarat, east Rajputana and the Punjab and local in Sind, west Rajputana, Kathiawar, the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces and in the Bombay Deccan, while some showers have occurred on the Coromandel coast. The depression may advance further in a west-north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West, east Rajputana and Gujarat, local rain in Kathiawar, west Rajputana and the United Provinces and some showers in the Punjab, Sind, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 8th of September, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th Sept.)	105.2	80.0	39	..	0	—0.01
Jask	92.8	78.9	81	..	0	—0.06
Do. (7th Sept.)	96.6	79.7	76	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.6	79.7	85	0.75	13.79	+9.26
Rawalpindi	92.4	69.5	96	3.09	24.13	+18.76
Lahore	92.8	72.8	90	0.09	17.48	+3.62
Hissar	94.2	75.3	99	1.64	11.20	..
Ambala	89.7	75.3	89	4.05	33.23	+11.94
Delhi	86.4	77.5	84	0.17	19.43	—1.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.7	79.2	78	0.01	29.18	+7.39
Mainpuri	90.2	78.4	83	..	19.03	—2.10
Jhansi	89.2	76.6	89	0.91	34.26	+3.79
Cawnpore	90.4	78.3	86	0.01	33.91	+5.42
Allahabad	86.0	79.8	87	0.04	30.92	+0.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	94.1	80.4	76	0.15	8.09	+5.77
Karachi	85.6	78.5	87	..	3.23	—2.67
Ajmer	87.0	76.5	90	0.01	31.80	+14.5
Jaipore	85.5	76.1	89	0.32	26.05	+16.31
Kotah	87.6	75.6	91	0	71.95	+19.05
Mount Abu	76.8	66.9	99	1.30	92.23	+38.82
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.6	73.9	81	..	19.53	+7.34
Dwarka	83.6	76.1	85	..	11.46	—1.74
Veraval	80.1	76.6	87	0.01	23.64	+7.90
Rajkot	85.2	71.9	87	0.20	25.39	+2.59
Bhavnagar Para	88.4	75.0	85	0.37	19.36	—2.54
Surat	88.3	73.3	93	0.67	35.48	+0.71
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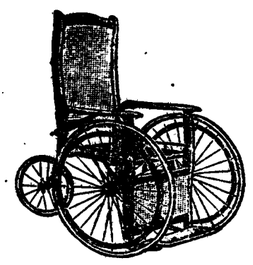

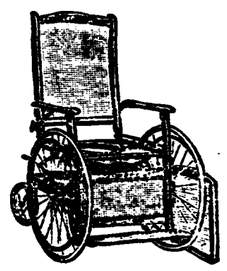

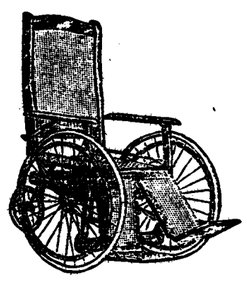

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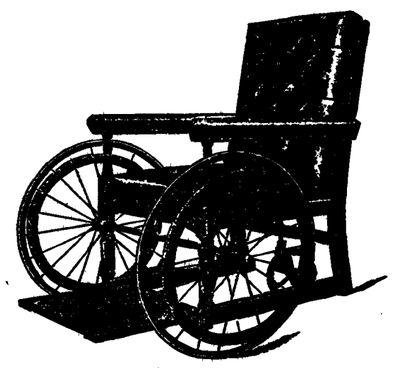

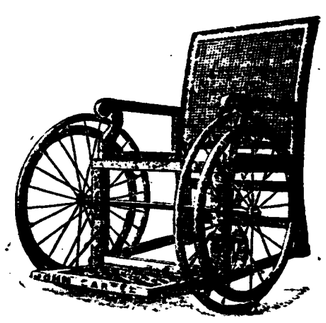

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